

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXI.—No. 522.

JULY 7, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

THE LATE HENRY HALLAM.—The Committee for raising a MEMORIAL to the late HENRY HALLAM have resolved to erect a FULL-LENGTH STATUE of him in St. Paul's; an eligible Site having been offered by the Dean and Chapter. Friends and subscribers are requested to pay their contributions to the following London bankers:—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Messrs. Drummonds and Co., Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Sir John Lubbock, Bart., and Co., or Messrs. Martin, Call, and Co.

Communications may be addressed to Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Treasurer; or to FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary, At No. 50, Albemarle-street.

THE LATE LORD MACAULAY.—

Under the sanction of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and of the Members of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose names are subjoined, it is proposed to raise a fund by subscription for the purpose of presenting to the College a STATUE of the late LORD MACAULAY, as a mark of the admiration which the members of the College feel for the memory of their illustrious fellow-Colleague, and in commemoration of the strong attachment which he himself felt for the College.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University

Lord Lyndhurst, High Steward of the University

The Duke of Devonshire

The Marquis of Lansdowne

Earl Grey

The Bishop of St. David's

Lord Stanley, M.P.

Lord Belper

Lord Lyttelton

Lord Mountague

Lord Swatheden

The Master of the Rolls

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer

Vice-Chancellor Page Wood

Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan

Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart.

Sir J. G. S. Lettice

Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., &c.

And the following resident Members, who have formed themselves into a Committee at Cambridge

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master

Rev. A. Sedgwick, M.A., Vice-Master and Woodwardian Professor

Rev. J. Romilly, M.A., Registrar

Rev. Professor Thompson, M.A.

Rev. Professor Grote, M.A.

Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D.

Such of the present or late members of the College as desire to join in the promotion of this object are requested to communicate either with J. Lempiere Hammond, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge; or with Charles de la Pryme, Esq., Honorary Secretary in London, 22, Jermyn-street, by whom subscriptions will be received; and also at Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birchington-lane, Cornhill, E.C., at Messrs. Drummond and Co., 49, Charing-cross, S.W.; and at Messrs. Mortlock and Co., Cambridge.

Subscriptions already received:—

The Prince Consort £100 0 0

The Duke of Devonshire 25 0 0

The Marquis of Lansdowne 25 0 0

The Earl Spencer 25 0 0

Lord Stanley, M.P. 10 0 0

Lord Belper 25 0 0

The Lord Chief Baron 25 0 0

Vice-Chancellor Page Wood 10 10 0

Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan 10 10 0

Right Hon. S. H. Walpole 10 0 0

Colonel A. Shafto 10 0 0

Admiral H. M. Butler 25 0 0

Spencer P. Butler 3 0 0

C. Buxton, Esq. 10 0 0

Rev. W. G. Clark 25 0 0

Charles de la Pryme, Esq. 3 0 0

Hon. G. Denman, M.P. 5 0 0

E. R. Divett, Esq. 1 0 0

H. R. Droop, Esq. 5 0 0

Francis Ellis, Esq. 5 0 0

T. F. Ellis, Esq. 10 0 0

W. P. Ellis, Esq. 2 0 0

H. W. Ephlinton, Esq. 21 10 0

T. W. Evans, Esq. 10 0 0

H. D. Forster, Esq. 1 0 0

Rev. W. Grylls, Esq. 1 0 0

G. A. Foster, Esq. 1 0 0

Rev. H. B. Foster, Esq. 1 0 0

G. M. Gordon, Esq. 1 0 0

Professor Grote 10 0 0

Rev. W. Grylls, Esq. 20 0 0

J. L. Hammond, Esq. 10 0 0

H. J. Hodgson, Esq. 5 0 0

H. T. Holland, Esq. 15 10 0

H. C. Howard, M.P. 10 0 0

F. A. Inderwick, Esq. 2 0 0

Rev. J. R. Lightfoot 5 0 0

Rev. J. MacGregor, Esq. 1 10 0

E. MacNaughten, Esq. 3 5 0

Professor H. Malden 3 0 0

Rev. J. B. Ranken, Esq. 2 2 0

R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P. 5 0 0

W. M. Thackeray, Esq. 5 0 0

A. S. Thornton, Esq. 25 0 0

H. Ware, Esq. 5 0 0

Rev. R. Whiston 3 0 0

A Dorsetshire Clergyman 1 0 0

POPLAR HOSPITAL.—The Fifth ANNUAL FESTIVAL in aid of the Funds of the Poplar Hospital will take place at the BRUNSWICK TAVERN, BLACKWALL, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 11. Richard Green, Esq., will take the Chair. Dinner Tickets, One Guinea, may be had of the Stewards, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, and at the Hospital.

RICHARD FLETCHER, Secretary.

Poplar, June 14, 1860.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—All Lovers of Early Italian Art are invited to inspect the reduced Water-colour Copies from Frescoes by MASACCIO, B. GOZZOLI, PINTURICCHIO, FRANCESCA, FILIPPINO LIPPI, &c., at the Society's Rooms.

Prospectuses of a plan for the separate publication of each subject may be obtained on application, personally or by letter, to Mr. F. MAYNARD, Assistant Secretary.

24, Old Bond-street, W. JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

BRIGHTON TOWN MUSEUM.—The Committee appointed to assist the Town Council in forming a Museum are desirous of ENGAGING a CURATOR. Salary at the rate of 75l. per annum. Hours of attendance, daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock, and three evenings in the week, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Applications, with testimonials or qualifications, to be sent to CORDY BURROWS, Esq., 62, Old Steine, Brighton, on or before Saturday, July 21.

LADIES' SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Committee beg to announce that a course of FIVE LECTURES on SANITARY SUBJECTS will be delivered, by permission of the Committee of Council on Education, in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on the following WEDNESDAYS: July 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, and August 1st, 1860, at half-past Three o'clock.

Lecture I. July 4th.—By the Rev. JOHN ARMITSTEAD, Vicar of Sandbach, "On Industrial Employments in Girls' Schools."

Lecture II. July 11th.—By Dr. EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S., "On Sanitary Defects and Medical Shortcomings."

Lecture III. July 18th.—By HENRY ROBERTS, Esq., F.A.S., "On Healthy Dwellings, and prevailing Sanitary Defects in the Homes of the Working Classes."

Lecture IV. July 25th.—By ERNEST HART, Sanitary Commissioner of the "Lancet," "On Dress and Social Habits in relation to Deformity and Disease."

Lecture V. August 1st.—By Dr. WILLIAM FARR, M.D., F.R.S., "The Arithmetic of Life."

Transferable Tickets of Admission, to the Course, price 4s.; to any single Lecture, price 1s.; to Schoolmistresses and Schoolmasters, half-price. May be obtained at the Association's Office, 14A, Princess-street, Cavendish-square, W.; Messrs. HATCHARD'S, 187, Piccadilly; Messrs. JARROLD'S, 47, St. Paul's Churchyard; at the English Women's Journal Office, 19, Lanchman-place, Regent-street; and at the Stall for the Sale of Catalogues in the Museum. Members of the Association are entitled to one transferable ticket each, gratis.

Member's Annual Subscription, 10s.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, HARLOW, is especially intended to afford the SONS OF GENTLEMEN a careful training in the principles of the Church of England, in addition to the ordinary course of instructions pursued at the public schools. Students intended for the Military, Naval, or Civil Services are prepared for the Public Examinations, &c.

French and German by a foreign Professor.

Each boy has a separate dormitory.

Easter Term begins this year April 16th.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. the President, or to the Rev. CHARLES MILLER, Vicarage, Harlow.

SCHOOL FOR MECHANICAL, CHEMICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION, at the COLLEGE, CHESTER.

In addition to English and Mathematics, all the Pupils are taught Drawing suitable for the Architect or Engineer, and in the Laboratory the Principles as well as the Practice of Chemistry. The use of Tools, the Construction of Machinery, and the Principles of Mechanism, may be studied in the various Workshops of the School.

French and German are taught to all who desire it without any extra charge.

Chemical Analyses undertaken; Steam-engines and Machinery examined and reported upon; and Mechanism designed for special purposes.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. A. Rigg, Chester.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of JULY next, the Senate will proceed to ELECT EXAMINERS in the following Subjects, and at the Salaries stated, to hold such Examinations during the ensuing year as are now or may be appointed by the Senate. The Examinations will begin on the 25th of SEPTEMBER NEXT. Salaries commence from the next quarter-day after election:

	Salaries.
Greek	£100
Latin	100
History and English Literature	50
Logic and Metaphysics	50
Mathematics	100
Anatomy and Physiology	100
Zoology and Botany	75
Modern Languages	75
Civil Engineering	50
Celtic	20

Application to be made by letter addressed to me, on or before the 11th of July next. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

By order, G. JOHNSTONE STONEY, M.A., Sec.

Queen's University, Dublin Castle, June 29, 1860.

PRIVATE TUITION for Oxford, the Army, and India.—A married clergyman, M.A., Oxon, and late Scholar of his College, who has had great experience and success in tuition (his pupils, without exception, having passed their examinations) will have TWO VACANCIES in July. The parochial charge being almost nominal, very great attention is given, especially to those whose education has been neglected, or who require much individual care. The rectory is most healthy, situated in Berks, near a station on the Great Western Railroad. Terms, 30 guineas per annum.

Address "Rev. M." No. 33, Baker-street, W.

HEVERSHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near Milnthorpe, Westmoreland. Head Master, Rev. J. H. SHARPLES, M.A., formerly Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.—BOARDERS are received and prepared either for the Universities or Commerce, at 30l., 35l., or 40l. per annum, according to age. Seven exhibitions, of different values, from about 50s. to 100l. a year, are connected with the School, and are open to all pupils.

TO GENTLEMEN (English or Foreign)

Desirous of gaining a polite and accurate Knowledge of the English Language, of becoming acquainted with the English Laws and Literature, or of pursuing a course of Classical and General Study.—A Graduate (M.A.) of the University of Cambridge, and Barrister-at-law, a married man, possessed of some independent means, having a spacious house in one of the most agreeable and accessible squares in the metropolis, RECEIVES a few PUPILS, resident or nonresident. Liberal terms are expected, the advantages offered being great.

Address, with real name, to "GRADUATE," Kimpton's Library, 68, Great Russell-street.

COLLEGE of PRECEPTORS.—Agency Department.—WANTED several CLASSICAL, Mathematical, French, and English MASTERS, at salaries varying from 150l. to 200l.

Apply at the Offices, 42, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

A YOUNG LADY can be received to fill a VACANCY in a first class SCHOOL for thirty guineas a year, including instruction in every branch of English and French. The usual terms 60l.

Address "G. M.," Post Office, York.

WANTED, by a family in the North of England, about September next, a GOVERNESS, who can teach Latin, French, Music, and the usual English branches to a boy and girl of twelve and ten. A good knowledge of Latin indispensable.

Address THOMAS AINSWORTH, The Flosh, Whitehaven.

A YOUNG LADY of good Education and Connections, wishes to obtain an ENGAGEMENT in a Ladies' Establishment as a JUNIOR TEACHER, or as Governess in a respectable family, where the children are young. Remuneration not so much an object as a comfortable home.

Address "Y. Z.," Post-office, Sheffield.

CLASSICAL ASSISTANT.—In a first-class school for the sons of gentlemen, will be REQUIRED, after the summer vacation, a GENTLEMAN competent to give instruction in the highest Greek and Latin authors, and also in Latin composition, both prose and verse. Salary, in addition to board and residence, 100l. a year.

Apply, by letter, pre-paid, stating age and qualification, and enclosing copies of testimonials, to "M. A." at Mr. Jackson's Library, Thomas-street, Woolwich, S.E.

SCHOLASTIC.—To be DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the unexpected death of the Proprietor, a first-class BOARDING SCHOOL, to which a considerable number of day pupils is added. The premises are situated seven miles west of London, and close to a railway station. The house is a mansion situate in its own grounds of nine acres, three of which are comprised in a plentifully-stocked kitchen garden, with extensive walls covered with fruit trees. Six acres are in meadow, yielding excellent crops of grass and feed for four cows. Also the lease, which has an unexpired term of ten years, at a very low rent. Persons wishing to treat must be able to command 2500l. No agents will be treated with.

Apply to J. H. WEBBER, Esq., Solicitor, 6, Caroline-street, Bedford-square, W.C.

THE PRESS.

PUBLISHER of NEWSPAPER.—A young Man wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT in town or country. Seven years' irrefragable character.

Address "ALPHA," 54, Lamb's-Conduit-street, W.C.

SHORT-HAND REPORTER desires an ENGAGEMENT. He has a practical knowledge of the printing business. First-class references. Salary 35s. per week. Age 27. No objection to the country.

Address "A. F. S.," 24, Sherborne-street, Blandford-square.

WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as REPORTER. Age 28; a verbatim short-hand writer, good penman, and accustomed to general duties. Has had the entire management of a weekly journal, and can give unexceptionable references as to ability and integrity. Salary moderate. Would have no objection to assist in the commercial department if required.

Address "H. W.," 1, Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman, of literary acquirements, fully conversant with the political questions of the day, and having powers of condensation and arrangement adapted for the sub-editing of a newspaper, is desirous of procuring a suitable SITUATION.

Apply to "C. D.," care of W. H. Smith and Son, 21, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

A NEWSPAPER of standing, advocating Conservative principles, has a VACANCY for an EDITOR who can furnish satisfactory credentials as to ability, experience, &c. The position will require undivided attention, and residence in the locality.

Apply, with necessary particulars and terms, to "G. O.," 2, Whitefriars-street, E.C.

TO NEWSPAPER AGENTS, Booksellers, and Publishers.—WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young man, with a very good education, in either of the above branches of the trade. He has been in the wholesale and retail department for a period of twelve years, and can give undeniable references and security if required. Understands book-keeping, and would have no objection to the commercial situation. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home.

Address "G. O.," care of Mr. Salisbury, printer, Carey-street, Lincoln's-linn.

ADVERTISEMENTS relating to the PRESS continued on next page.

INSTITUTIONS, &c.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, 26, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall.

Patron—H. R. H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A.

ANNUAL MEETING at GLOUCESTER, July 17 to July 24, 1860.

President—The Right Hon. Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

Patrons of the Meeting: The Right Hon. Earl of Ducie, Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, &c.

By order of the Central Committee, GEORGE VULLIAMY, Secretary.

July 1, 1860.

SWINEY LECTURES on GEOLOGY, in connection with the British Museum.—A course of TWELVE LECTURES will be delivered at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS in each week, commencing on the 6th of July at three o'clock, by A. G. MELVILLE, M.D., Professor of Natural History in the Queen's University, Ireland. Admission gratis.



NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—Wanted, a GENTLEMAN, with 150*l.* to JOIN the Advertiser in a weekly newspaper, the success of which is certain. Address "N.P.," City News-rooms, 66, Cheapside, E.C.

TO EDITORS, Newspaper Proprietors, &c. WANTED, by a master printer, to PURCHASE the copyright of a small PERIODICAL; or would be most happy to print the same for any gentleman on the most reasonable terms, having steam power and every requisite on the premises. Address "X.Y.," 39, Silver-street, Golden-square, W.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—To be DISPOSED OF. In consequence of the death of the proprietor, the COPYRIGHT and PLANT of a capital established LOCAL NEWSPAPER, having a bona fide increasing circulation and good advertising connection, and yielding a fair average weekly profit. Apply by letter to "H.K.," Mr. Clark's, Publisher, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, City, E.C.

NEWSPAPER.—A respectable person, conversant with the conduct of a weekly paper in a country town, may hear of a most advantageous opportunity of realising a fair INCOME as a return for a comparatively small investment of capital, not more than from 100*l.* to 150*l.* being required. Apply by letter to Mr. HUNYARD, 5, Middle Temple-lane, E.C.

THE ARTS.

MR. CROSEY'S AUTUMN on the HUDSON RIVER, at the PALL-MALL GALLERY, 45, Pall-mall. Admission 1*s.*

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at the Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from nine till dusk. Admission 1*s.* Catalogue 6*d.* JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

SELOUS'S TWO GRAND PICTURES. JERUSALEM. IN HER GRANDEUR, A.D. 33. With Christ's Triumphant Entry into the Holy City.

IN HER FALL, as now viewed from the Mount of Olives. These Pictures (each 12 ft. by 8 ft.), painted with the greatest care, and containing more than 200 especial points of interest are now on view at MESSRS. LEGGATT, HAYWARD, and LEGGATT, 79, Cornhill. Admission Free.

THE RELIEF of LUCKNOW.—"The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell." This GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, 15 feet by 12 feet, by T. J. BARKER, from Drawings and Portraits taken by authority expressly for this picture at Lucknow, will REMAIN ON VIEW during July, at the Lucknow Gallery (Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons), 5, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, from Ten to Six o'clock. Admission by Card, or Sixpence each.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The Council gratefully acknowledge the receipt of 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* from D. C. G., "being a moiety of the profits arising from the 'Memoir of a Brother Artist,' for which they beg to express their most sincere thanks, and especially to the kind appreciation entertained by him of the benevolent objects of the Institution.

ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS GALLERY, 24, Cornhill. Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MOIRY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested.

Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—
Turner, R.A. Cooke, A.R.A. Herring, Sen. Duffield
Stothart, R.A. Dobson, Hulme Bennett
Frith, R.A. O'Neill, A.R.A. Hering W.C. Smith
Ward, R.A. A.R.A. Hensley Topham
Roberts, R.A. J. Linnell, Sen. Muller Cromie
Etty, R.A. G. Launce Percy Lewis
Greswick, R.A. Faed Provis Holmes
Elmore, R.A. Bright Niemann Hayler
Mulready, R.A. Le Jeune M'Kewan
MacIsaac, R.A. Baxter Duncan M'Kewan
Cooper, A.R.A. Nasmyth Catermole Rowbotham
Frost, A.R.A. A. Johnston Taylor Mutrie
Poole, A.R.A. Smallfield

The Manufactory of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 83, Bishopsgate-street Within.

FEMALE SCHOOL of ART, 37, Gower-street, W.C.—The Committee beg to return their sincere thanks to the friends and patrons of the above School for the kind and liberal support which they gave to the Conversations of the 21st of June, at the South Kensington Museum, and to acknowledge the following contributions:—

Already advertised, including 50*l.* from the Royal Academy, 10*l.* from the Society of Arts, 21*l.* from the Worshipful Company of Cloth-workers, 21*l.* from the Worshipful Company of Drapers, and 10*l.* from the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, with others, making a total of 583*s.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Conversations at Kensington Museum, proceeds of	200	0	0	Mildmay, G. F., Esq.,	5	0	0
The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths	50	0	0	Morant, G. F., Esq.,	5	5	0
The Worshipful Company of Mercers	25	0	0	Mudie, Ch. E., Esq.,	5	5	0
Atkinson, Miss	1	1	0	Nash, A. D., Esq.,	1	1	0
Atkinson, Geo., Esq.	1	1	0	N.G.	1	1	0
Baillie, W. H., Esq.	1	1	0	Portugal-street, from	1	0	0
Carpenter, Miss (by)	1	0	0	Shaftesbury, Earl of	5	0	0
Cothurst, Lady	2	2	0	Smith, W., Esq., F.S.A.	1	1	0
Courtesy, the Misses	5	0	0	Smirke, Sydney, Esq.,	3	3	0
Dilke, C. W., Esq., added	5	0	0	Solly, Miss	5	0	0
Egerton, Henry, Esq.	1	1	0	Stanley of Alderley,	5	0	0
Gimingham, Miss	1	0	0	Twining, Miss	1	1	0
G. H. I.	2	2	0	Wilson, Miss (by)	2	10	0
Holford, Robert S., Esq., M.P.	5	0	0				
Maurice, Rev. F. D.	2	0	0				
				Total	£226	14	0

The Committee most earnestly appeal on behalf of those for whose benefit the Female School of Art is specially intended—the young women of the middle classes—for continued liberal and speedy support, as unless another thousand pounds be raised before the 31st of July this valuable and excellent Institution must be indefinitely closed for want of sufficient funds.

Subscriptions and donations are kindly received at the London and Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury Branch, the Union Bank of London, Regent-street Branch, Argyll-place; and by the Superintendent and Secretary, Miss Gann, 37, Gower-street, W.C.; of whom further particulars may be obtained, and, if desired, the School may be viewed.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PRIZES WON at the COMPE-TITION of the NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION will be presented to the winners on the GREAT ORCHESTRA, in the Centre Transept of the CRYSTAL PALACE, on Monday, 9th July. Admission One Shilling; Reserved Seats 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

Persons desirous of securing any of these tickets should apply at once to the Ticket Offices at the Crystal Palace, or at Exeter Hall, or to the Council of the National Rifle Association, Wimbledon.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—THE PRIZES WON at Wimbledon will be presented to the winners in the Central Transept of the Crystal Palace on Monday next, July 9th, at Three o'clock precisely, by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Minister of War. ELCHO, Chairman of the Council.

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GREATEST NATIONAL BRASS BAND CONTEST, ever held.—TUESDAY, 10th, and WEDNESDAY, 11th JULY.

Arrangements have been made for a Grand Monster Brass Band Contest on the above days, in which ONE HUNDRED BANDS from all parts of England are engaged to take part, comprising in all Two Thousand Brass Instrument Performers. Valuable prizes in money and cups will be given by the Company, and, in addition, the principal musical instrument makers in London have signified their intention to present several first-class instruments as special prizes.

The contest will commence in the grounds each day at ten o'clock, and continue till dusk, and on both days the whole of the bands will meet at three o'clock precisely in the Handel Orchestra, and perform Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," Haydn's "Chorus," "The Heavens are telling," Handel's "Hallelujah," "Rule Britannia," and "God save the Queen." A Monster Gong Drum, seven feet in diameter, manufactured expressly for the occasion, by Mr. Distin, will accompany the combined bands.

Admission.—Tuesday, Half-a-crown; Wednesday, One Shilling.

NOTICE.—Excursion trains will run from all principal towns on the Great Western, Midland, London and North-Western, Great Northern, South-Western, and other railways; for full particulars of which see the Company's advertisements and bills.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BRASS BAND CONTEST.—In accordance with Regulation No. 5, the Leaders of the Brass Bands entered for this great contest are instructed to attend at EXETER HALL on MONDAY NEXT, July 9, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, to draw lots for the choice of platforms (which will be eight in number, situate in various parts of the Crystal Palace Grounds) during the two days' contest. As this meeting Orchestra Tickets, including admission to the Palace and Railway Passes, will be issued.

On account of the unprecedented number of performers (nearly Two Thousand in number) who will be assembled together, and will be sufficient to entirely fill the Great Handel Orchestra, where each desk and performer will be numbered, no bands can be admitted to the Orchestra or Palace unless strictly conforming to the above regulation. By order, ENDERBY JACKSON, Manager.

JULLIEN FUND.—Committee Room, 59, New Bond-street.

The Committee of the Julien Fund, fearing that the subscriptions have been materially checked by the unfortunate death of Monsieur Julien, desire to explain that a Widow and others, members of his family, can be protected from want only by the kind aid of those who appreciate the great services rendered by the late lamented maestro to the cause of the musical education of the English people.

The Committee confidently appeal to that benevolence for which their countrymen are so distinguished, for such prompt and liberal additions to the subscription list as shall enable them to do some justice to the memory of M. Julien, and at the same time afford adequate relief to his bereaved family.

Committee for the Distribution of the Julien Fund.
Mr. John Mitchell. Mr. W. Duncan Davison.
Mr. W. R. Sams. Mr. Jules Benedict.
Mr. Thomas Chappell. Mr. A. Blumenthal.

Honorary Treasurers.
Mr. John Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street.
Mr. T. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.
Mr. W. R. Sams, 1, St. James's-street.

Bankers.
Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.
Heywood, Kennards and Co., Lombard-street.
London and County Bank, Hanover-square.

Who, as well as the Honorary Treasurers, have kindly consented to receive Subscriptions.

GLUCK'S ORFEO, Pianoforte Solo, 5*s.*—Duet, 6*s.* Newly arranged, with ad. lib. Accompaniments for Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, by W. H. Calcott.—C. LONSDALE'S Musical Circulating Library, 26, Old Bond-street; where may be had all the popular Vocal Music in the same opera.

ROBERT COCKS and Co.'s MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.—"When we reflect on the mass of musical publications which are daily issued by this eminent firm, we are no less struck by their variety than their first-class character; all of them have a refining and elevating tendency, and are greatly appreciated by the musical public."—*Vide Glasgow Sentinel.*

To be had of all Music-sellers and Booksellers throughout the kingdom. For catalogues, supplied gratis and postage free, address direct as under, stating class of music required: London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W. Pianoforte Manufacturers and Musical Publishers to the Queen and the Emperor Napoleon III.

DR. RIMBAULT ON THE PIANOFORTE. Now ready.

THE PIANOFORTE: its Origin, Progress, and Construction, &c., &c. 1 vol. royal 4to, 436 pages, illustrated with a Frontispiece in colours and 58 Woodcuts and Diagrams. Price, bound in cloth, 1*l.* 1*s.*

N.B. Subscribers are requested to furnish the publishers with instructions for forwarding their copies. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W. Publishers to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the Emperor Napoleon III.; and of all music-sellers and booksellers.

TO WATER GARDENS in the easiest way is by using the best FLEXIBLE TUBE. Brass Hand Branches, Roses and Jets, Garden-engines, Syringes, &c.—Apply for illustrated price lists to JAMES SKELTH and Co., the Patent Gutta Percha and India Rubber Factory, 33, Old-street-road, E.C.—The best articles only manufactured. Speaking Tubes fitted with our latest improvements.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Great Auction of Books, Music, &c., Boston, Lincolnshire.

THE VERY LARGE STOCK OF OLD and NEW BOOKS of Mr. NOBLE, comprising about 15,000 volumes, and a quantity of PRINTED MUSIC, will be Sold by Auction in the Corn Exchange, Boston, on Monday the 9th July, and five following days, or until the whole are disposed of, without reserve.

Catalogues may be had of Mr. NEWCOMB, Bookseller, Boston (Mr. Noble's successor) post free, on receipt of 1 postage stamp.

Important Sale of Books, Stationery, Woodcuts, Copper Plates, Stereo-plates, and Bookbinding and Printing Materials.

THIS STOCK, the property of the late Mr. Wm. Davison, publisher, Alnwick, comprises above Five Tons of TYPE and STEREOTYPE Reminders, Copyrights, Copper-plates, near 500 WOODCUTS by Bewick; the stereo-type plates of numerous children's books, school books, &c.; stereo ornaments, mounted and unmounted; the stereotype foundry plant; bookbinders' presses and tools; and the presses and type of a well-arranged and extensive printing office.

The Sale will take place in Mr. Gilpin's Rooms, No. 14, Market-street, during the month of July, the exact date of which will be announced in a few days; meanwhile, further particulars may be known on application to the executor, Mr. DAVISON, Alnwick; to Mr. FORDYCE, publisher, 10, New Bridge-street, Newcastle; or to Mr. HENRY GILPIN, the Auctioneer.

Catalogues for the five days' sale will shortly be ready, free by post, price 4*d.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—This THEATRE to be LET, until October.

Apply to Mr. E. T. SMITH, Her Majesty's Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—This THEATRE to be LET until the end of September, when Madame Celeste resumes her tenancy for a term of years. Applications, by letter only, to be made to Mr. F. PENNY, at the Stage door of the Theatre.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK-PARK, near Richmond, Surrey. This Establishment is now open for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS, under the superintendence of the present proprietor, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A.; M.D. Edin., Author of "Hydrophaty; or Hygienic Medicine," Second Edition. John Churchill, New Burlington-street. All applications to be made of the Secretary, Mr. J. KING.

DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE and DISCOUNT BANK.—FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call. G. H. LAW, Manager. Offices, 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

ANTIQUE PROPERTY.—F. DAVIS

informs executors and others wishing to DISPOSE of Old Serres, Dresden, Chelsea, and other CHINA WARES, plate, snuff-boxes, jewels, Limoges and other enamels, bronzes, marbles, furniture, clocks, candelabras, &c., that, from his known large connection, he can give the highest price in cash for the above description of property. Antique property valued for probate duty, &c. A large and fine collection of works of art always on sale at his gallery, 100, New Bond-street. No connection with any other house in town or country.

THE WIDOW of an English Nobleman, who, as well as her servants, speak several languages, and are accustomed to travel, wishes to FORM an agreeable PARTY to visit the Continent. The proposed tour is Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, or Spain. This might be found a good opportunity for two ladies and two gentlemen wishing change of climate and avoiding all trouble and anxiety. The expenses would be 600 guineas for 12 months, and 320 guineas for six months. The highest references given and required.

Apply by letter to "R. T.," care of Mr. Rice, stationer, 14, Charles-street, St. James's.

THE REV. J. A. CREE, Curate of Upton, Slough, beg to solicit the ASSISTANCE of the benevolent in behalf of THREE ORPHANS, natives of Trinidad, who must be cast upon the world without a home and with no refuge but the Union, unless funds can be procured for conveying them to their own country and friends, for which object the present appeal is now made. On their father's death they were placed by their uncle under the charge of a clergyman in England, but arrears to the amount of about 250*l.* being now due for their education, &c., with no prospect of payment, he has neither the means to retain them any longer under his roof, nor to pay for their passage home. They have in England no relation or friend whatsoever. Further particulars will be willingly supplied by the Rev. J. A. CREE, Upton Park, Slough; or Mr. E. P. WILLIAMS, Eton College, Windsor, to either of whom contributions may be sent.

ACCIDENTS of every kind and from any cause insured against by an Annual Payment of 2*s.* to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1000*l.* at death, or 6*l.* weekly for injury.

ONE PERSON in every FIFTY of those insured is injured yearly by accident of some description. No Extra premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps. No charge for Stamp Duty.

For Terms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and at the Head Office. This Company alone, without union or amalgamation with any other Company, has paid in Compensation 33,000*l.*

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary. Railway Passengers' Assurance Co., Office, 3, Old Broad-street, E.C.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INTEREST on the FIRST PREFERENCE BONDS of the Company will be payable, as usual, on presentation of the Coupons, at Messrs. GLYN, MILLS and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C., on and after MONDAY, the 2nd proximo.

The inability of the Directors to complete the financial arrangements submitted to the Meeting of Shareholders, held in London on the 30th of March last, and confirmed at the General Meeting of the Company, held at Montreal on the 2nd of May, coupled with the insufficiency of the Receipts during the past six Months to meet the interest on the whole of the Bonded Debt, which insufficiency has been increased by the necessity of applying a portion of the Returns from Traffic to Capital Account for the purchase of Rolling Stock, compel the Directors to postpone the payment of the Coupons on the ordinary Six per Cent. Bonds of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors, C. F. RONEY, Secretary. Offices, 21, Old Broad-street, E.C., June 22, 1860.

50, CONDUIT-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE.
SAUNDERS, OTLEY, AND CO.'S
 NEW AND POPULAR WORKS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MIRIAM MAY: a Romance of Real Life. Third Edition, 10s. 6d.
[Fourth Edition next week.]

The TRAVELS and ADVENTURES of Dr. WOLFF, the Bokhara Missionary. Second Edition. Vol. I. 18s.

The HUNTING GROUNDS of the OLD WORLD. By the OLD SHEKARY. Second Edition. 21s.

CHARLEY NUGENT; or, Passages in the Life of a Sub.: a Novel. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

The IRONSIDES: a Tale of the English Commonwealth. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

SQUIRES and PARSONS: a Novel. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

HULSE HOUSE: a Novel. By the Author of "Anne Grey." 2 vols. 21s.

The RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES of the AGE. 1 vol. 6s. 6d.

The NEVILLES of GARRETSTOWN: an Historical Tale. Edited by the Author of "Emilia Wyndham." 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

PASSAGES from the LIFE of AGNES HOME. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

ITALIAN LYRICS. Fcp. 8vo. 3s.

IN PREPARATION.

The VOYAGE of the NOVARA; the Austrian Expedition round the World. With 400 beautiful Steel and Wood Engravings.

An AUTUMN TOUR in SPAIN. 1 vol. post 8vo. with numerous Illustrations.

LIFE in CHINA. By CHIN-CHIN. With 70 Woodcuts. 1 vol. post 8vo. *[Immediately.]*

WHO SHALL BE DUCHESS? or, the New Lord of Burleigh: a Novel.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and Co., Publishers,
 50, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, W.

Now ready, in royal 12mo. 140 pages, beautifully printed by Whittingham and Wilkins,

BIBLIOTHECA ELEGANTISSIMA ET SELECTA.

A CATALOGUE of a very Choice, Valuable, and Interesting Collection of Rare, Curious, and Useful Books, chiefly in Early English Literature; including

HIGDEN'S POLYCHRONICON, PRINTED BY CANTON, 1482,

COVERDALE'S BIBLE, 1535,

MATTHEWS' BIBLE, 1537 and 1549,

CRANMER'S BIBLE, 1539, 1541, and 1566,

THE BISHOPS' BIBLE, 1568,

and other Rare Early Editions;

The finest copies of the FIRST FOUR EDITIONS of SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS (1623, 32, 64, 85) ever offered for sale,

together with other Articles, English and Foreign, of Extreme Rarity and Interest, in the finest condition, and bound in the most elegant and appropriate manner, by Mr. F. Bedford, and other eminent binders.

To which is added,

An APPENDIX of Rare and Curious Books from the Libraries of the late Rev. JOHN MITFORD, S. W. SINGER, Esq., and other sources; including some SPLENDID BOOKS OF PRINCE and ILLUSTRATED WORKS; with an assemblage of some most BEAUTIFULLY ILLUMINATED MISSALS, HOR. E. &c., on Vellum; including a SPLENDID LATIN PSALTER, of English execution, of the Thirteenth Century.

The whole interspersed with numerous Bibliographical and Literary Notes, and Copious Extracts from the Rarer and more Curious Articles.

Now on Sale, at the prices affixed,

By JOSEPH LILLY,

15, Bedford-street (opposite Henrietta-street), Covent Garden, London.

* * This interesting Catalogue will be forwarded to any gentleman on receipt of twelve postage-stamps.

BENNETT'S WATCHES, 65 and 64, Cheapside, in gold and silver, in great variety, of every construction and price, from 3 to 60 guineas. Every watch skillfully examined, and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe per post.—Money orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufacturer, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

BENNETT'S RIFLEMAN'S WATCH, 65 and 64, Cheapside.—J. BENNETT having manufactured a Watch specially fitted for the use of Military Men, and combining the advantages of both the hunting and open-faced watch, solicits the inspection of his large stock by all Rifle Volunteers. In silver 5 guineas, in gold from 15 guineas, free and safe per post.

Money orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufacturer, 65 and 64, Cheapside, E.C.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—"Perfection of mechanism."—*Morning Post.* Gold, 5 to 100 guineas; Silver, 2 to 50 guineas.

Send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," descriptive of every construction of watch now made, with their prices.

Watches sent to all parts of the kingdom, free by post, or to India and the Colonies for 3s. extra.

33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

Thick post 8vo. bound in "Magenta" and gold, price 10s. 6d.

NOTICE.—"THE BROWNRIGG PAPERS," by the late DOUGLAS JERROLD, containing some of the most delightful Fictions of this much-admired writer, Now First Collected, is ready at all respectable Libraries and Booksellers.—Orders should be given at once.
 London: JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, Piccadilly.

NEW WORK BY CHARLES READE.

Next week will be published,

THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT.

TRÜBNER and Co., Paternoster-row.

Just ready,

GLENNY'S

ILLUSTRATED GARDEN FORGET ME NOT.

CONTAINING NOTES ON MEN AND THINGS.

Comprising: Gardens, Books, Plants, Fruits, Machines, Implements, Materials, and subjects in general use. With interesting Original Papers and Miscellaneous Articles.

18mo., in limp cloth wrapper, 1s. 6d.; or elegantly bound in cloth, extra gilt, price 2s. 6d.

CASSELL, PETER, and GALPIN, London and New York.

NOTICE TO RIFLEMEN.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA'S "NARRATIVE of the GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW in HYDE PARK" is now ready. Price Sixpence, post free.

Also is now ready, at all the Libraries or post free, price 5s.

"ABOUT LONDON."

By J. EWING RITCHIE, Author of "The Night-Side of London," "The London Pulpit," &c.

The following are some of the subjects of which the Work treats:—

MATRIMONIAL LONDON.

CRIMINAL LONDON.

COMMERCIAL LONDON.

LONDON GENTS.

NEWSPAPER PEOPLE.

SPIRITUALISM.

TOWN MORALS.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

BREACHES OF PROMISE.

WILLIAM TINSLEY, Strand, and all Booksellers; and to be obtained at all Railway Stations.

Just published, No. XXII., price 5s., of

The Journal of Sacred Literature and Biblical Record.

Edited by the Rev. HENRY BURGESS, LL.D.

CONTENTS.

The Exodus: the traces thereof discoverable in the Monuments of Egypt.

The Epistle entitled to the Hebrews was written to the Churches of Asia Minor.

Analysis of the Emblems of St. John—Rev. xiii.

Authorship of the Acts of the Apostles.

Gerar and its Philistine Inhabitants.

The Wrath of God: an Examination of certain Passages of the New Testament.

Philosophy and the Knowledge of God.

The Church History of John of Ephesus.

Kai-Khosru and Ahasuerus.

Correspondence:—Review of Parker's Chronology;

Difficult Biblical Texts; Was Demas an apostate from Christ; Dean Alford on Slavery; Nimrod and his Dynasty; Galatians iii. 20; The Sisters of Bethany;

Sacred Chronology; The Seven Churches of Asia; Acts xxvi.; The Pharisees were the Orthodox Party among the Jews.

Notices of Books—Intelligence—List of Publications.

London: HEYLIN, 28, Paternoster-row.

HISTORIES OF PUBLISHING HOUSES.

THE CRITIC of THIS DAY contains Chapter I. of the

HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF BLACKWOOD

(To be continued.)

The numbers of the CRITIC for January last contain A HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF MURRAY, with a Portrait of the late JOHN MURRAY, Esq.

The numbers of the CRITIC for March 24, and April 7 and 21, contain a HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF LONGMAN with a Portrait of the late THOMAS NORTON LONGMAN, Esq. Price 6d., stamped 7d., each.

THE CRITIC

has been established sixteen years, and its plan includes numerous features not to be found in any other Journal. Its department of

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

gives weekly, from original sources, the newest facts respecting Books and Authors, Publishers and Publishing at Home and Abroad.

THE CRITIC PORTRAITS OF LIVING CELEBRITIES

in Literature, Art, and Science, accompany the number for the first week in each month, with a Biography and Fac-simile Autograph in each case. Recent numbers of the CRITIC contain Portraits and Autographs of the following:—

CHAS. DICKENS.

RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

CHAS. MACKAY.

W. H. RUSSELL (of the Times).

SAMUEL LOVER.

J. E. MILLAIS.

JUDGE HALIBURTON.

WILKIE COLLINS.

LORD BROUGHAM.

SIDNEY LADY MORGAN.

PROFESSOR FARADAY.

J. R. PLANCHÉ.

BARON HUMBOLDT.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

MISS CUSHMAN.

THE LATE JOHN MURRAY.

THE LATE T. N. LONGMAN.

And numerous other celebrities. A List of Portraits now in course of preparation may be had on application at the CRITIC office.

THE LEADING ARTICLE COLUMNS

of THE CRITIC discuss weekly the politics of Literature, Art, and Science; and in its review department will be found early and ample notices and analyses of the books of the week. Its contents enable the reader to inform himself fully and at the earliest possible period of the doings and sayings in the Literary World, home and foreign, and of the progress in Art, Science, Music, and the Drama. Its value as a journal of new and important facts may be judged by the observation—that it is now the most generally quoted of the weekly journals.

THE CRITIC may be had by order of any bookseller, at the railway book stalls, or direct from the office. Subscription for unstamped copies, 6s. 6d. per quarter, payable in advance by post-office order or otherwise to

JOHN CROCKFORD, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SIR ARTHUR ELTON'S NEW NOVEL.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

HERBERT CHAUNCEY:

A MAN MORE SINNED AGAINST THAN SINNING.

By SIR ARTHUR H. ELTON, Bart., Author of "Below the Surface."

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

This day, New Edition, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. with a Portrait of NELSON, 5s.

MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE CHARACTERS.

By ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE.

NELSON,
BOSSUET,WILLIAM TELL,
OLIVER CROMWELL,MILTON,
COLUMBUS.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

NEW VOLUME OF "BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS."

This day, in printed cloth, Half-a-Crown; or handsomely bound, 3s. 6d.

VILLAGE BELLES:

A Story of English Country Life. By the Author of "Mary Powell."

Forming Vol. V. of "Bentley's Standard Novels."

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

Now ready, price 10s. 6d.

ELKERTON RECTORY:

BEING PART THE SECOND OF "TWENTY YEARS IN THE CHURCH."

By the Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A.

"The refined drollery and quiet satire remind one of Sidney Smith. Few absolute novels are half so captivating, and we earnestly recommend it."—*St. James's Chronicle*.

"For these and other merits which 'Elkertown Rectory' evinces, we recommend it to all who love country ways and country folks, and who, though earnest in their piety, have some fellow-feeling with an author whose graver moods do not inhibit the free play of a genial frolic-loving spirit."—*Spectator*, July 1st.

L. BOOTH, 307, Regent-street, W.

NEW NOVEL.

Now ready, Three Volumes,

SCARSDALE;

OR, LIFE ON THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BORDER THIRTY YEARS AGO.

"The amount of knowledge contained in the volumes considerable: scenes of stirring adventure and noble daring are related, and related well."—*Literary Gazette*.

"This book has extraordinary merits; the descriptions and the narrative are alike vivid."—*Illustrated News of the World*.

"'Scarsdale' is one of the best works of fiction we remember to have read for some time. The language is vigorous and stirring, and well calculated to give zest to a story which is in itself equally instructive, amusing, and original."—*Leader*.

SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

JULY 7TH, 1860.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS OF THE PRESENT SEASON

IN CIRCULATION AT

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

A SUMMER RAMBLE IN THE HIMALAYA.
KRAFFT'S TRAVELS IN EASTERN AFRICA.
CASTLE RICHMOND, by Anthony Trollope.
A LADY IN HER OWN RIGHT.
THE MILL ON THE FLOSS.
ADAM BEDE.
FILIPPO STROZZI, by T. A. Trollope.
MEMOIRALS OF THOMAS HOOD.
LESLIE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL RECOLLECTIONS.
FROUDE'S ENGLAND, Vols. V. and VI.
MANSEL ON METAPHYSICS.
HAYES'S ARCTIC BOAT JOURNEY.
WIEWEL'S PLATONIC DIALOGUES.
ANDERSEN'S STORIES FROM JUTLAND.
MEMOIR AND REMAINS OF W. C. ROSCOE.
TRANSMISSION, by N. Hawthorne.
BIOGRAPHIES, by Lord Macaulay.
THE QUEENS OF SOCIETY.
BURTON'S TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.
HUNTING GROUND OF THE OLD WORLD.
LIFE AND TRAVELS OF DR. WOLFF, Vol. I.
THE LUCK OF LADYSMEDE.
HANNA'S LIFE AND TIMES OF WYCLIFFE.
FOSTER'S ARREST OF THE FIVE MEMBERS THROUGH TROLOPE TO VENICE, by Mrs. N. Hall.
MCCLINTOCK'S VOYAGE OF "THE FOX."
MEMOIRS OF BISHOP WILSON.
RUSSELL'S DIARY IN INDIA.
THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE, by W. Howitt.
DUNLOP'S WANDERINGS IN BRITANNY.
PEEL'S LIFE OF SIR R. PEEL.
MAINSTONE'S HOUSEKEEPER.—LUCILLE.
BEATON'S CLERGYMAN'S HOLIDAY.
SCARSDALE.—ALICE LISLE.
PARADY'S PHYSICAL FORCES.
MACAULAY'S MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS.
CHRIST IN LIFE, by J. C. M. Bellew.

DUNLOP'S HUNTING IN THE HIMALAYA.
MARSHMAN'S LIFE OF HAYDOCK.
EL FREDIS, by M. A. Chubb.
ADDRESSES BY THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.
RIGHT AT LAST, by Mrs. Gaskell.
BINNEY'S CHURCH LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.
ONE YEAR.—YES AND NO.
ARTIST AND CRAFTSMAN.
CHAPTERS ON WIVES, by Mrs. Ellis.
BROWN'S SERMONS ON THE DIVINE LIFE.
LIFE OF HENRY IV., by M. W. Freer.
OLD FRIENDS, by Agnes Strickland.
MCLOSH'S INTUITIONS OF THE MIND.
HOLMIST HOUSE.—GRETHER.
REMINISCENCES OF T. ASSHETON SMITH.
MARTIN'S ODES OF HORACE.
COOKE'S LETTERS FROM NORTH AFRICA.
STRETTON OF KINGWOOD CHACE.
LIFE OF GEORGE VILLIERS, by Mrs. Thoburn.
THE LITTLE BEAUTY, by Mrs. Grey.
ST. STEPHENS: A POEM.
SEA ANEMONES, by P. H. Gosse.
YONGE'S LIFE OF WELLINGTON.
LORD EDGEMOUNT'S MISSION TO JAPAN.
CEYLON, by Sir J. E. Tennant.
LEWIS'S PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE.
ROBERTSON'S LECTURES AND ADDRESSES.
SEVEN YEARS, by Julia Kavanagh.
MISCELLANIES, by Charles Kingsley.
THE MINISTER'S WOODING, by Mrs. Stowe.
DARWIN ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.
RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON.
THORNBURY'S LIFE IN SPAIN.
ROBERTSON ON THE CORINTHIANS.
RUSKIN'S MODERN PAINTERS, Vol. V.
CALVIN'S LIFE OF DR. JOHN BROWN.
THE TIN BOX.—SAY AND SEAL.
THE CURATES OF RIVERSDALE.

THE LIVERPOOL CONFERENCE ON MISSIONS.
CAMP LIFE, by Captain Wrayall.
SIMON'S STRAY NOTES ON FISHING.
PATTERSON'S NEW REVOLUTION.
THE BATMAN HOUSEHOLD.
TWENTY YEARS IN THE CHURCH.
ELKERTON RECTORY.
DELEPIERRE'S FLEMISH LITERATURE.
OYINGDEAN GRANGE.—JULIAN HOME.
DODD'S SCOTTISH COVENANTERS.
MARSH'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
MIND AND BRAIN, by Dr. Laycock.
LIFE OF SIR MARTIN A. SHEE.
THE REAL AND BEAU IDEAL.
WILLIAM'S MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.
CHILCOTE PARK.—LEONORE.
LIFE OF ARY SCHEFFER, by Mrs. Grote.
WILSON'S FRENCH INVASION OF RUSSIA.
A MAN'S HEART, by Charles Mackay.
SHAKESPEARE'S WILD SPORTS IN INDIA.
GUZOT'S OWN TIMES, Vol. III.
EXPEDITION TO CHINA, by Baron Gros.
LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
BOWRING'S PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
FARRAR'S SCIENCE IN THEOLOGY.
TROLLOPE'S WEST INDIES.
MADEMOISELLE MORI: A Tale of Rome.
MULLEN'S HINDU PHILOSOPHY.
MCLEOD'S TRAVELS IN EASTERN AFRICA.
LIFE AND LETTERS OF SCHLEIERMACHER.
POEMS, by Dinah M. Mulock.
KOHL'S TRAVELS ROUND LAKE SUPERIOR.
MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, Vol. I.
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE, Vol. I.
SALMON FISHING IN CANADA.
THE FIRST BORN.—MY LADY.
EVENINGS ON THE THAMES.

THE PRESENT RATE OF INCREASE exceeds ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY THOUSAND VOLUMES PER ANNUM, Consisting chiefly of Works of permanent interest and value.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM,

Commencing at any date.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 509, 510, and 511, New Oxford-street, and 20, 21, and 22, Museum-street, London; 74 and 76, Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

SAMPSON LOW, SON, & CO.'S

LIST FOR JULY.

"Good words are worth much and cost little."

HERBERT.

GOOD WORDS. Edited by Dr. MACLEOD. Illustrated. Part VII. for July, containing 5 Numbers. Price 7d.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. I. for July. Price One Shilling. Edited by THOMAS SUTTON, B.A.

CONTENTS:—Introductory; Optics; Chemistry, Processes; Apparatus; Patents; Notes and Gossip.

THE MIDLAND FLORIST and SUB-URBAN HORTICULTURIST: A Handbook for the Amateur and the Florist. No. 163, Double Number, price 6d.

THE NEW LIFE. By HORACE BUSHNELL, D.D. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

CHRISTIAN BELIEVING and LIVING. By J. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK of QUADRUPEDS and other Mammalia. Illustrated with Sixty-one original Engravings by WILLIAM HARVEY. Square, 5s. cloth, gilt edges.

* Uniform with the Children's Bible Picture-Book.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK of BIRDS. Forming the companion volume. 5s.

New and Brilliant Tale by the Author of "The Lamp-lighter," specially adapted for Young People.

EL FUREIDIS: a Tale of Mount Lebanon. By MARIA S. CUMMINS, Author of "The Lamplighter" and "Mabel Vaughan." 2 vols. 10s. 6d. cloth gilt.

"One of the best novels of modern times; a novel as rich in pure sentiment as it is in Christian philosophy, and as glowing in its portraiture of Oriental life as in its description of scenery."—*City Press*.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF SWITZERLAND.

Now ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cloth. **THE COTTAGES OF THE ALPS;** or, Life and Manners in Switzerland. By a LADY.

"A valuable sketch of the present state of Switzerland; of books of travel written by ladies this is one of the most liberal and sensible."—*Examiner*.

THE NEW NAUTICAL NOVEL.

A capital book for either seaside or country reading.

THE CRUISE OF THE FROLIC; or, the Yachting Adventures of Barnaby Brine, Esq., R.N. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, Author of "The Whaler." 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

"Who will refuse to make the acquaintance of Lieutenant Barnaby Brine? We can recommend him as a hearty, good-natured, and thorough-bred sailor. . . . The popularity of the 'Cruise of the Frolic' cannot but be as satisfactory to the author as its perusal will be to its readers."—*Morning Herald*.

"A merry, chatty, breezy book is the 'Cruise of the Frolic,' and the Frolickers are a set of ladies and gentlemen in whose company we could spend a month or two with considerable satisfaction."—*Critic*.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON, and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill.

CONTENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK	5
S. WARREN	5
Mornings in the Record Office, No. V.: King Henry the Seventh's Personal Expenses and Fondness for Jewellery	5
HISTORIES OF PUBLISHING HOUSES: No. III.—The House of Blackwood, Chap. I.	6
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE:—	
Biography: Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee	0
Voyages and Travels: Burton's Lake Regions of Central Africa	11
Fiction: Scarsdale, or Life on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Border Thirty Years Ago	13
Danesbury House	14
Short Notices	14
Miscellaneous: Holmes's The Professor at the Breakfast Table	14
Burke's Vicissitudes of Families	15
Collis's Ponticus Græcus	15
Collis's Ponticus Classici	15
The Handbook of Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry	16
Scott's Shall the New Foreign Office be Gothic or Classic?	16
Short Notices	16
The Magazines and Periodicals	16
THE DRAMA, MUSIC, SCIENCE, ART, &c.:—	
Music and Musicians: Concerts for the Ensuing Week	20
Musical and Dramatic Gossip	21
Art and Artists: Barry and the National Gallery	22
Arundel Castle	22
Science and Inventions: British Association for the Advancement of Science	23
Archæological Items	25
Miscellaneous	25
BOOKSELLERS' RECORD:—	
Books and Booksellers, &c.	26
Trade Changes	24
Books Wanted to Purchase	24
Coming Sales by Auction	28
Reports of Sales by Auction	28
Books Recently Published	29
ADVERTISEMENTS	1, 2, 3, 4, 30, 31, 32

THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE REPORT of the meeting of the British Association will be found elsewhere. We have taken pains to secure some of the most important and interesting papers read, which we intend to give *in extenso*, or as near thereto as possible, preferring that plan to the old one of giving brief abstracts of all the papers. It will generally be found that some ten or a dozen papers include all that is really valuable in the transactions of these congresses; and surely it is better to give these at length than to cut them down to the level of mere *réchauffées* of old knowledge and puffs of commercial speculations.

The *Times*, in its alarm at the present aspect of the Paper Duties, has thrown off all disguise about the matter, and confesses itself to be, as we have all along declared, the determined opponent of the repeal. The tone originally assumed by that journal on the subject was characteristically hypocritical. It professed to wish for the repeal, stating that it would put a large sum of money into its pocket; yet, if the country was to be harmed, it would forego its own advantage and oppose the repeal. Noble, generous resolve! Unfortunately, however, for our veneration of such disinterestedness, a few simple figures quoted by the *Morning Star* from a provincial journal dissipated the fallacy. The *Times*, instead of gaining by the repeal, would make a dead loss, and would, moreover, incur the direct opposition of a swarm of rivals, who would then be brought nearer to its own level. Since that *exposé*, the *Times* appears to have regarded disguise as useless, and is now bringing all its influence to bear to prevent the House of Commons from taking any further action in the matter.

What will be done, and what will be the effect of whatever is done, we must confess to being very much puzzled about. We do not see how much good is to arise out of Lord PALMERSTON's very abstract motions, and we scarcely expect that the House of Commons will either send another Paper Bill to the Lords or "tack" it to the Supply Bill. Still less do we expect the House of Lords to review its decision. The only symptom that makes us think it likely that something will be done is the dire dismay of the *Times*, which, like a fowl frightened by a fox, can scarcely contain itself within the bounds of Printing-house-square for sheer panic.

There has been a curious little episode in journalism, which has excited some amusement and caused much talk. Very lately the *Saturday Review* addressed a very spirited and humorous lecture to those American journalists who cater to the vulgar curiosity of their countrymen by descending to the lowest personal details in describing European society. A letter to the *New York Times* was held up for special reprobation, inasmuch as the writer, under pretence of giving some account of the progress of art and literature in England, had favoured his readers with a number of silly and utterly uninteresting personal particulars respecting certain literary and artistic persons. The worst of these revelations, moreover, was, that they turn out to be entirely unfounded; and as the gentlemen employed upon the *Cornhill Magazine*—the great Mr. THACKERAY included—were extensively handled, it is no wonder that they felt very indignant about it, and very anxious to discover who was the eavesdropping American. We are informed, however, that inquiry reveals the fact that it is no American at all, but an English journalist, who is the real culprit. Let us hope that this is not true.

On Friday evening, the 28th ult., we attended a *conversazione* at "The Ladies' Club" (19, Langham-place), for the purpose of hearing a paper, by Miss EMILY FAITHFULL, on the success which has attended "the Victoria Printing Press," a printing establishment opened three months since, where all the compositors are females. Owing to the amplitude of the crinolines—which, contrary to all our preconceived views, do not seem to be incompatible with advanced views on the subject of woman's wrongs—we were quite unable to get further than the staircase, and are not therefore in a position to inform our readers upon the details of this very brief experiment. We saw, however, some very creditable specimens of typography, which, as we were informed, were the work of female compositors; and certainly, when we consider the delicacy and dexterity of a woman's hand, there can be no reason why she should not compose as well as a male printer—provided that she cannot find employment in that nobler and better occupation which is by nature specially and exclusively assigned to her. The chair at the *conversazione* was occupied by Lord SHATTESBURY, who seems to be quite at home at "The Ladies' Club," and the fair assembly was addressed by Mr. MARTINEAU and Vice-Chancellor Sir PAGE WOOD, who mentioned, among other facts, the existence of "female navvies," as an instance of how versatile were the employable faculties of the sex.

We are glad to hear that active measures are being taken for raising some relief for the family of the late ROBERT BROUGH. A theatrical entertainment is projected, at which the regular actors of five of the leading metropolitan theatres will render their assistance to the Amateurs of the Savage Club. Drury Lane is spoken of, and five farces, to be succeeded by BROUGH's burlesque of "Medea." There is also to be a concert on another evening. It looks sadly too much like grinning among the toms, and it is pity. But the money, being wanted, must be had—and *Que faire?*

SAMUEL WARREN,

WHOSE PORTRAIT is this week given, as a fitting accompaniment to the memoir of the House of Blackwood, is descended from a family long established at Hopton in Suffolk. His father was originally a Wesleyan minister, but afterwards joined the Establishment. He must have possessed some literary attainments, for he contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* an account of his imprisonment in France during the Reign of Terror. Samuel was the eldest son of this gentleman, and was born on the 23rd of May 1807, and is consequently in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was born at a farmhouse in the picturesque village of Gresford, near Wrexham. His parents originally intended him for the profession of medicine; but, after five years' trial, the intention was abandoned, and he went to Edinburgh University when he was twenty years old. Here he distinguished himself, gaining prizes against such formidable competitors as the present BISHOP of LONDON and the LORD ADVOCATE. When he left College he intended to go to the Church, and even proposed to go to Cambridge to fit himself for the sacred calling, when, by another sudden change in his plan of life, he made up his mind to go to the law, and on the 3rd of November 1828 was a student at the Inner Temple. In this groove he has remained, and after a successful career as a special pleader, and afterwards as an advocate, is now Recorder of Hull, Queen's Counsel, Bencher of the Inner Temple, and one of the Masters in Lunacy—thus affording another proof of the fallacy of the prejudice that literary honours are incompatible with professional success. In addition to these offices and dignities, Mr. WARREN is a Fellow of the Royal Society, has sat in Parliament as the representative of the borough of Midhurst, and has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws from the University of Oxford. He retired from Parliament on his appointment to the office of Master in Lunacy, it being the opinion of the LORD CHANCELLOR that the holder of an office so important and so judicial could not properly be a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. WARREN's literary productions are as various as they are unequal in the position which they have assumed in the estimation of critics. His "Diary of a Late Physician" and "Ten Thousand a Year" are among the most deservedly popular works of the day, and have raised their author to a very forward rank in the literary republic. So long as the fate of these works remained uncertain, Mr. WARREN, with a prudent care for his professional reputation, remained concealed behind the veil of anonymity; but when they became famous the temptation to reveal himself was too strong to be resisted, and the world has at least acknowledged that he is none the worse as a lawyer for being so good a novelist.

Mr. WARREN was for many years a diligent contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and his connection with that eminent northern firm of publishers has been of so intimate and friendly a nature as to call from him a very handsome and grateful acknowledgment in the preface to the popular edition of his works recently published, mention of which will be made in its proper place when we come to that epoch in the career of the House of Blackwood. Both "Ten Thousand a Year" and "The Diary" originally appeared in "Old Ebony;" and although his more serious occupations deny him many opportunities for enjoying the relaxation of literature, his pen may occasionally be traced in the same pages—as, for instance, in the humorous account of the visit of the House of Commons to Cherbourg. Mr. WARREN has also published a novel called "Now and Then," and a poem in honour of the Great Exhibition of 1851, called "The Lily and the Bee." He has also enriched the literature of his profession with a "Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies;" "Moral, Social, and Professional Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors" (1852), a treatise on the "Parliamentary Election Law of the United Kingdom" (1853); and an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries systematically Abridged, with large Additions."

MORNINGS IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

NO. V.

KING HENRY THE SEVENTH'S PERSONAL EXPENSES AND FONDNESS FOR JEWELLERY.

IN THE "Relation of the Island of England," drawn up by the Venetian Ambassadors to the court of Henry VII., circa 1500, a translation of which, by Charlotte Augusta Sneyd, has been published, with the original text, by the Camden Society, some account is given of the personal and household expenses of the English monarch. Among other things, it is stated that "people say that his Majesty spends upon his table 14,000*l.* annually, which is equal to 70,000 crowns." This would be about equal to 180,000*l.* of our money. The account-books of Henry VII. preserved in the Record Office verify this statement with singular nicety, for we find an entry (10 Hen. 7.):

To Wm. Cope, Cofferer of the King's Household, for the expenses of the King's Household for one year, 13,050*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

These account-books were kept with great exactness, specifying every item of expenditure, and they are audited and signed by the King's own hand. Nothing could afford a stronger proof of the methodical manner in which this monarch conducted his affairs than these account-books; and yet, as is the case with many men who get the reputation of being mean merely because they are methodical, there are signs of liberality everywhere.

In few things was Henry more regardless of expense than in his dress and personal adornings. Some have described him as sordid in his attire. What then became of all the sumptuous clothes and valuable jewels which he bought? His account-books are full of payments for silk and velvet and rich cloth. And these stuffs were then more valuable than gold itself. Crimson velvet, for instance, is entered at 35s. (now about 25l.) per yard. No doubt Henry VIII. inherited his love of finery from his father, and when he succeeded to his wardrobe and jewel-chest he inherited ample means for gratifying that passion. At a rough calculation, we compute that Henry VII. spent sums equalling more than two millions of our money upon jewels. One of the first acts of his reign was to redeem the gems and goldsmiths' work which Richard III. had pawned for money. Poor Crook-back must have been in sore straits when he pledged the Crown jewels for the means to stand up against his foes. Here is an entry which refers to these transactions:—

4 H. 7 (1488-9).—To the King in his Chamber £2,200, the price of divers jewels of gold set with divers precious stones pledged by Richard III. to the

Merchants of the Staple of Calais, viz. 2 images of St George, one image of St Christopher, 1 cup called "Le dreme de Paris," one coronal and other jewels called "Le Mores daunce," and other jewels.

Even poor Edward IV. had left duplicates of pledges to be redeemed by his economical successor. Thus we find from an entry made in the first year of Henry's reign that 2700l. were paid off which had been lent to Edward IV. by the Mayor and the Society and Merchants of the Staple at Calais on the security of certain jewels.

The entries of purchases of jewels are very numerous. Thus:

1487. 2 Hen. 7. To the Lord the King in his Chamber £2500 in valore unius joal de auro vocat a Bawdryk garnished with divers precious stones pledged by Richard the Third to the Mayor, &c., of the Staple at Calais for £2500.

1487-8. 3 Hen. 7. To the Lord the King in his Chamber £66 13s. 4d. by the hands of Henry Wyott, clerk to the King's Jewells, for the price of one silver pot gilt, with one bayle weighing in all 400 ounces & $\frac{1}{2}$ pledged by King Richard the Third to Martin Harlowes of London given for 100 marks.

These were the transactions of a man who was certainly no niggard in providing his household.

HISTORIES OF PUBLISHING HOUSES.

No. III.—THE HOUSE OF BLACKWOOD.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

"TILL WITHIN THESE FORTY YEARS," writes that *umbra* of a man, thin but caustic Hugo Arnot, in his "History of Edinburgh," published in 1779, "the printing of newspapers and of school-books, of the fanatic effusions of Presbyterian clergymen, and the law papers of the Court of Session, joined to the patent Bible printing, gave a scanty employment to four printing houses" in the city of the Constables and Blackwoods, of the Chamberses and Blacks of the nineteenth century. Slow and small, however, as was the activity of the Edinburgh "Trade" in the first four decades of the eighteenth century, caustic Hugo's account of it is exaggerated. Forty years backward from the appearance of Arnot's "History of Edinburgh" brings us to 1739, the year in which was founded the *Scots Magazine*, an Edinburgh imitation of Mr. Sylvanus Urban's celebrated miscellany, and which lasted for nearly eighty years. In Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman, moreover, we have glimpses of a book-publishing and book-printing state of things in what was to be the Modern Athens, not very vivacious or magnificent, but certainly better than Hugo's sarcasms would lead us to believe in. Thomas Ruddiman (whose "Rudiments" still is the standard Latin grammar of most Scottish schools) had worked his way up from the small Banffshire steading where he was born, through the schoolmastership of Laurence Kirk, and with the aid of the "illustrious" and medical Pitcairne, to the Assistant Librarianship of the Edinburgh Advocates' Library, in which position his annual salary was "a hundred pounds Scots, or eight pounds six shillings and eightpence sterling, payable half yearly;"—think of that, O Assistant Librarians of the British Museum, clamorous for an increase of pay! "Ruddiman's connection with the booksellers of Edinburgh," says his biographer Chalmers, "commenced in 1706; owing to their desire of help, and to his wish for gain,"—not an uncommon conjunction at any time, or by any means an unnatural one under their and his peculiar circumstances. For Freebairn, the Edinburgh printer and bookseller, Ruddiman executed several jobs, considerably above the standard indicated by Hugo Arnot, and the nature of which shows that, even early in the eighteenth century, there was spirited and intelligent Edinburgh publishing. He corrected Sir Robert Sibbald's introduction to Scotch history, and aided in "preparing for the press" Lord President Spottiswoode's "Practiques of the Law of Scotland," both published in 1706, and he received for the two enterprises the sum of eight pounds sterling, nearly a year's salary as Assistant Librarian of the Advocates' Library. Then, in 1707, he "gave an edition of Volusenus *de animi tranquillitate Dialogus*," the Morayshire Wilson whom Wolsey had patronised, and on whom George Buchanan had written a glowing epitaph. In 1710, he superintended for the press an edition of old and famous Gavin Douglas's Scotch translation of the *Eneid*, adding to it a large glossary of the Scottish tongue. In 1711, he helped to edit for another Edinburgh bookseller, James Watson (himself the author of a curious history of printing), the works of Drummond of Hawthornden, he who held hospitable converse with rare Ben Jonson, as all the (literary) world knows. For Freebairn again he edited, in 1715, the entire works of the great George Buchanan, and was aided by good Sir David Dalrymple, of the Annals, by Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, "the Cato of the age," and by the friendly Pitcairne. All this (and more that might be added) is not much, yet it shows that an interest in Scottish history and literature was lively in the first decades of the eighteenth century, and that there were Edinburgh booksellers intelligent enough to turn it to account. To eke out his scanty income, Thomas Ruddiman turned his hand to anything. The Assistant Librarian of the Advocates' Library not only edited books and wrote Latin Grammars, he even

wielded the auctioneer's hammer. In 1715, the year of the appearance of his edition of George Buchanan, he became a printer, and was thenceforth to Edinburgh what the learned and typographical Bowyer, his contemporary, was to London. And in 1724 he worked off the sheets of "The Ever-Green, being a collection of Scots Poems wrote by the ingenious before 1600. Vol. I., published by Allan Ramsay, Edinburgh, printed by Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, for the publisher, at his shop near the Cross, MDCCXXIV., 12mo., pp. 272." Allan Ramsay, not only as an author, but as one of the earliest conspicuous eighteenth-century members of the Edinburgh "Trade," deserves a word to himself.

In the dulness of early eighteenth century Scotch literature and Edinburgh publishing, Allan Ramsay, of the "Gentle Shepherd," a sort of North British Leigh Hunt of those old times, shines out as a pleasant and significant phenomenon. Born in 1686 (with some distant but fondly-cherished claims to derivation from the stock of the Ramsays, Earls, now Marquises, of Dalhousie), Allan wished to be a painter; but a cruel step-father opposed, and he was bound apprentice to an Edinburgh wig-maker. The term of his apprenticeship expired, Allan deserted wig-making for bookselling and publishing, and before 1718 he issued from his little shop (without the aid of any Bannatyne or Roxburgh Club), "at the Mercury, opposite Niddry's Wynd," an edition of the "Christ's Kirk on the Green" of the first James, the fifteenth-century King of Scotland; and its success is another proof of the interest then beginning to be felt in early Scottish literature. In 1712, when young Mr. Pope, South of the Tweed, was taking the "town" by storm with the "Rape of the Lock," appeared the first of Allan Ramsay's original poetic pieces—and it prospered, although there were no Edinburgh literary journals to call attention to the "new poet." Thenceforth, in sheets and half sheets, there issued from the Mercury a long series of Scottish poems. The Edinburgh citizen would send his child with a penny to buy Allan Ramsay's last, just as he might to-day a penny paper. In 1720 (just when Mr. Pope was finishing his translation of the "Iliad") he employed Ruddiman to print for him a collection of his poems, published by subscription, and netted four hundred guineas by the transaction, which was pretty well for those times, and, indeed, would be pretty well for these. In his humble shop Allan nurtured high aspirations. "I hope to tope," he wrote to a friend, "with the authors of 'Pastor Fido' and 'Aminta'"—rather a considerable ambition, but one which was realised by the appearance of the "Gentle Shepherd" in 1725. In this year of his chief poetical triumph he removed to an upper flat in the Luckenbooths, in the High-street, "an ugly mass of mean buildings thrust, by what accident I know not," says Matthew Bramble in "Humphrey Clinker," "into the middle of the way, like Middle-row in Holborn." "Mean" as they were, Allan could see from his window right away for thirty miles into pleasant Haddingtonshire, a sight which would delight his painter's eye. Here, publishing and bookselling, he had daily assemblages of the Edinburgh wits, and here he founded the first circulating library ever known in Scotland. The "unco-guid" cried "fie" on Allan and his circulation of "loose" plays and poems, and there seem to have been some attempts made to put down his library and him. But they failed, and Ramsay became a prosperous, a wealthy, and a socially-considered man. The haughty Scotch aristocracy delighted in the company of the ex-wig-maker. He was a favourite guest at Hamilton Palace itself, and the good Lord President Forbes delighted to honour him. A kindly, gentle, courteous man, he lived with his three daughters, and loved nothing so much as to have troops of children and young maidens around him. In his latter years he

built for himself Ramsay Lodge (still extant, though expanded, and still bearing its original designation) on the northern declivity of the Castle-hill, and from which he had a view that an emperor might envy, stretching away eastward to the mouth of the Firth of Forth, to the Grampians on the west, and far over the green hills of Fifeshire to the north. He died there a few years after he had taken possession of the new house. An old lady told Mr. Robert Chambers (who has recorded the fact in the latest edition of the "Traditions of Edinburgh") that she had talked with one who as a young woman had been sent for to Ramsay Lodge to help in making Allan's death-clothes. She remembered, she said, nothing of the scene, but that "the roses were blooming in at the window," a reminiscence, with its absence of the ghastly and its presence of the beautiful, out of which Leigh Hunt would have made an essay. Ramsay's resuscitation of old Scottish poetry, and especially of the old Scottish ballads, in his Tea-Table Miscellany, made an era in the literature of his country. Burns has recorded his early acquaintance with Ramsay's works, which helped to pave the way for his own Muse; and in a copy of his Tea-Table Miscellany Mr. Lockhart found the following note, in the handwriting of Sir Walter Scott: "This book belonged to my grandfather, Robert Scott, and out of it I was taught 'Hardiknute' by heart before I could read the ballad myself. It was the first poem I ever learnt—the last I shall ever forget." Pleasant and fruitful memories cluster round the name of this early member of the Edinburgh "Trade," who died in 1758, the year before the birth of Burns. His was the first truly national poetry that Scotland had heard for long, and the audience which greeted it and the old ballad-poetry which it resuscitated preluded the future triumphs of Burns and Scott.

"Such, however," says Hugo Arnot, in continuation of and contrast to the sentence from his History of Edinburgh with which we began, "such, however, has been the increase of this trade by the reprinting of English books, not protected by the statute concerning literary property, and many lesser causes, that there are now no fewer than twenty-seven printing-offices in Edinburgh." Still more complete and emphatic is the testimony borne to the flourishing condition of typography and bibliopoly in Edinburgh, by Major Topham in his (anonymous) "Letters from Edinburgh," published in 1776, three years before the appearance of Arnot's history. "The most profitable trade in Edinburgh," says the letter-writer, "appears to be that of a bookseller. Of all the other advantageous branches this place has only received a part in conjunction with many other towns in Scotland, but they have appropriated this business entirely to themselves. If I am well informed, many thousand volumes are annually printed in this place, and sold in London or elsewhere. The cheapness of labour here, when compared with London, induces many Scotch booksellers who reside there to have their books printed at Edinburgh and then sent to them, which they find much better than printing at their own shops; and for this purpose many of them have partners in this place." And again: "A bookseller in this city, who is not only a polite man but a man of letters, is now printing a complete set of the English classics in duodecimo, which, with the addition of a very handsome binding, amount only to eighteen-pence a volume"—an early, and perhaps by many readers unexpected, phenomenon in the way of cheap publishing more than eighty years ago.

This Edinburgh bookseller of 1776, "not only a polite man, but a man of letters," was a certain Alexander Donaldson, a man of note in his day, who seems to have flourished between 1750 and 1780, and whose name is associated not only with the history of the copyright question, but, as will hereafter appear, with one of the greatest charities of the Modern Athens. In the middle of the eighteenth century (according to the Act 8 Anne, c. 19) the copyright of a book was for fourteen years, with a second term of fourteen years, contingent on the author being alive at the expiration of the first term. By the custom of the Trade, however (founded on a supposed right at common law), publishers who bought a copyright were usually allowed to continue to publish a work unmolested during the second term, even if the author had died before the first term expired. Bold Alexander Donaldson went upon statute law, not upon custom, and, disdaining the usual practice of the Trade, commenced on a large scale the issue of cheap reprints of works the copyright of which, according to statute law though not according to custom, had lapsed. Not content with his successes north of the Tweed, he even opened a shop in the Strand, about 1760, and undersold the London booksellers in their own city, in the case of works which they had considered their copyrights. On Wednesday, July 20, 1763, the first year of his acquaintance with Johnson, Boszy has recorded that "Dr. Johnson, Mr. Dempster, and my uncle, Dr. Boswell," supped with him at the "chambers in Farrar's-buildings, at the bottom of Inner Temple-lane," lent him by the Mr. Temple, his lively letters to whom were first published by Mr. Bentley a few years ago. The conversation turned on Donaldson, as Boszy thus explains and reports: "Mr. Alexander Donaldson, bookseller of Edinburgh, had for some time opened a shop in London, and sold his cheap editions of the most popular English books, in defiance of the supposed common law right of literary property. Johnson, though he concurred in the opinion, which was afterwards sanctioned by a judgement of the House of Lords, that there was no such right, was at this time very angry that the booksellers of London, for whom he uniformly professed much regard, should suffer from an invasion of what they had ever considered to be secure; and he was loud and violent

against Mr. Donaldson. 'He is a fellow who takes advantage of the law to injure his brethren; for notwithstanding that the statute secures only fourteen years of exclusive right, it has always been understood by the trade that he who buys the copyright of a book from the author obtains a perpetual property; and upon that belief numberless bargains are made to transfer that property after the expiration of the statutory term. Now Donaldson, I say, takes advantage here of people who have really an equitable title from usage; and if we consider how few of the books of which they buy the property, succeed so well as to bring profit, we should be of opinion that the term of fourteen years is too short; it should be sixty years.'

DEMPSTER. 'Donaldson is anxious for the encouragement of literature. He reduces the price of books, so that poor students may buy them.' JOHNSON (laughing).—Well, Sir, allowing that to be his motive, he is no better than Robin Hood, who robbed the rich in order to give to the poor.' "It is remarkable," adds Boszy, "that when the great question concerning Literary Property came to be ultimately tried before the supreme tribunal of this country, in consequence of the very spirited exertions of Mr. Donaldson, Dr. Johnson was zealous against a perpetuity; but he thought that the term of exclusive right of authors should be considerably enlarged. He was then for granting a hundred years"—which ought surely to be granted now. The trial of the "great question" alluded to by Boszy is thus chronicled by Mr. William Chambers in the interesting article on the Book Trade which he has contributed to the new part of the Messrs. Chambers's Popular Cyclopædia. "In 1771," says Mr. Chambers, "certain parties in London procured an injunction from the Court of Chancery to restrain Alexander Donaldson from printing and selling Thomson's 'Seasons,' on the ground that it was their property. Donaldson, appealing to the House of Lords, showed that the work in question was first printed in 1729, that its author died in 1748, and that the copyright expired in 1757. The Lords decided in favour of Donaldson; thereby settling the point that copyright depended on the statute, and was not an inherent and interminable right of property, as many seem to have believed it to have been,"—a turning-point this, in the history of the copyright question. Donaldson, whose Edinburgh shop was in the West Bow (now destroyed), founded in 1763 the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, which in our own time was a leading organ of the Edinburgh Conservatives, and he left a considerable fortune to his son. The second Donaldson by successful speculation attained enormous wealth, and it has been said that a rise of a very slight fraction per cent. in the Funds made him to-day a thousand pounds richer than yesterday. As the stranger strolls westwards from the Modern Athens along the Glasgow road, he sees, "within a mile of Edinburgh town," a palace-like building on the right, and asks what magnate dwells in that magnificent structure. "It's Donaldson's Hospital," is the reply, built to educate poor boys and girls out of 200,000*l.* left for the purpose by the second Donaldson. This is the Edinburgh pendant to the hospital built by Mr. Guy, the bookseller of Lombard-street, whom, in the story of the first Thomas Longman, the reader remembers dining off his counter with a newspaper for his tablecloth. Mr. Guy, like Mr. Donaldson, speculated, and to some purpose.

Thriving were the Edinburgh booksellers of 1776, as described by Major Topham, and busy the twenty-seven printing offices chronicled by caustic Hugo Arnot. But, apart from the quasi-piratical enterprises of Mr. Alexander Donaldson and his compeers, Edinburgh could not then be said to be a publishing city in any genuine sense. When Scotch intellect and literature awoke from their long slumber, when Humes, Smiths, and Robertsons made the name of Scotland be pronounced with respect through the length and breadth of the civilised and intellectual world, it was to the publishers of London—Scotchmen sometimes, as in the case of Andrew Millar and Strahan—not to those of Edinburgh, that the Scotch author repaired with his manuscript. David Hume's first book, the "Treatise on Human Nature," appeared in 1739, but it was published in London, not in Edinburgh. The agreement is still extant "between David Hume of Lancaster Court of the one part, and John Noone of Cheapside, London, bookseller, of the other part," whereby the said David Hume made over, for 50*l.* and twelve bound copies of the book, the first edition ("not exceeding one thousand copies thereof") of the "Treatise of Human Nature"—an event on which David's latest and best biographer, Mr. John Hill Burton, thus justly comments: "It may be questioned whether in this age, when knowledge has spread so much wider, and money is so much less valuable, it would be easy to find a bookseller who, on the ground of its internal merits, would give 50*l.* for an edition of a new metaphysical work, by an unknown and young author, born and brought up in a remote part of the empire;" for Mr. David at the age of 28 was as yet untrumpeted by fame. It was Andrew Millar, and not an Edinburgh publisher, who brought out Robertson's first successful book, the History of Scotland, and when the eminent Doctor received for his Charles V. (published in 1769) the sum of 4500*l.*, the largest sum then known to have been given for any one book, it was Strahan and Cadell of London who gave it; no Edinburgh publisher would have risked such an amount. Dr. Blair's Sermons (under pressure of Samuel Johnson) were published by Strahan, of London; and it was a London publisher who issued "The Grave" of his cousin Robert. Andrew Millar, again,

published the first volume of Hume's History of England. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," published in 1776 (William Blackwood's birth-year), was undertaken by Strahan and Cadell, prudent Adam reserving the copyright; in the column of the books of the Stationers' Company devoted to the registry of proprietorship, the name of "Adam Smith," we can testify from personal inspection, stands against the title of the great book. Adam understood something about the wealth of individuals as well as about the wealth of nations. The talents and fame of Smith, Robertson, and Blair could not keep alive beyond two numbers the *Edinburgh Review*, which they founded in 1755; the hour and the man had not arrived. In the days of the twenty-seven printing offices and of thriving Edinburgh bibliopoly things were almost worse than in the time of Ruddiman and Ramsay. Poor Fergusson, the Edinburgh poet (over whose grave Burns erected a monument as soon as he had the wherewithal), the immediate successor of Ramsay and the immediate predecessor of Burns, died in a mad-house, and we find it written of him: "It is probable, indeed, that this admired son of genius never realised a single shilling by his writings." Edinburgh authors of distinction for the most part sent their books to London, whither wended most Scotchmen, the Guthries, Campbells, Smolletts, who embraced literature as a profession, and had none of the official, academic, or ecclesiastical posts which fell to the lot of the Humes, Smiths, and Robertsons.

The type publisher of Edinburgh, during the latter half of the eighteenth century, before Archibald Constable and William Blackwood had arisen, was William Creech; and the type working *littérateur* of the same period was William Smellie, a remarkable, though now obscure, man. Creech, born in 1745, the son of the minister of Newbattle, received "a classical education," and made the grand tour with Burns's future patron, the Earl of Glencairn, to whom he probably owed the chief glory of his publishing life, his publication of the first Edinburgh edition of Burns's poems. Before this, he had been apprenticed to an Edinburgh bookseller, whose partner he became after his return from the Continent, and in 1773 he was left in full possession of the business. From that date to the rise of Constable and Blackwood he passed for being the chief publisher and bookseller of Edinburgh, and up to his death (in 1815) a certain deference was paid him as the *doyen* of the Edinburgh "trade." Lockhart describes him as "a precise, intelligent-looking old gentleman, in stiff curls, a nice suit of black, and having a great air of courtly suavity, mingled with not a little conceit and self-importance in his aspect," as befitted a bibliopole who had not merely been a baillie, but even a lord provost of Edinburgh. According to the same authority, in Creech's more unbending moods, "the spirit of fun ran frolicking through his veins with the blood that filled them; and there was a roguish twinkle in his small glittering gray eye, and a richness of jocularity in the wrinkles beneath and around them, that nothing could resist." By a curious coincidence, his shop was immediately under that once occupied by Allan Ramsay, and, like Allan's, was the rendezvous of the wits and *littérati* of the day. Hugo Arnot's "History of Edinburgh" was published by him; its imprint runs, "Printed for William Creech, Edinburgh, and John Murray, London,"—the latter our old friend the ex-lieutenant of Marines and founder of the House of Murray. The greatest of Creech's earlier small triumphs was his publication of the "Mirror" and the "Lounger," by Henry Mackenzie (the Man of Feeling) and his friends, but neither of them lasted beyond a year or two. Had Creech been a man of enterprise, he might have changed the face of Edinburgh publishing antecedently to the appearance of Constable and Blackwood, and the *littérati* of Scotland need not have sought for publishers in London. But the one thing which he feared was what every publisher who wishes to be successful should be ready to face—the parting with money cheerfully and liberally. The keeping, more than the making of money, was Creech's hobby; and instead of liberality in his dealings, and enterprise in his speculations, he endeavoured to retain his position by making his shop an agreeable lounge. To part with money, even for a just and undeniable debt, was all but impossible for him. He figures in the subscription-list of the first Edinburgh edition of Burns's poems as "down" for 500 copies, which he sold at a slight advance; and immense was the difficulty of the "luckless bard" in obtaining a settlement of account. Creech carried his penuriousness into private life. In the sketch of witty Harry Erskine, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, in the letter-press to Kay's Portraits, occurs the following: "One day Mr. Erskine was dining at the house of Mr. William Creech, bookseller, who was rather penurious, and entertained his guest on that occasion with a single bottle of *Cape wine*, though he boasted of some particularly fine *Madeira wine* he happened to possess. Mr. Erskine made various attempts to induce his host to produce a bottle of his vaunted *Madeira*, but to no purpose; at length he said, with an air of apparent disappointment, 'Well, well, since we can't get to *Madeira*, we must just double the *Cape*.' A prominent bookseller Mr. Creech might be, but it was not in him to become an "eminent publisher," for the attainment of which proud position liberality, public and private, is (or was) indispensable.

William Smellie, whom we have termed the type working *littérateur* of Edinburgh during the second half of the eighteenth century, was a printer as well as an author. Edinburgh, indeed, has never had a Grub-street as London had and has. An exclusively literary class of authors by profession, pure and simple, Scotland was unable to

support during the eighteenth century, and even in the nineteenth they might be counted (apart from the press) on the fingers of a single hand. Born at Edinburgh in 1740, the son of a stone-mason, Smellie at twelve escaped apprenticeship to a staymaker, and was indentured instead to Messrs. Murray and Cochrane, the founders of the first Edinburgh periodical of note, the *Scots Magazine*, begun (as already stated) in 1739, the year of the publication of David Hume's first work, the "Treatise on Human Nature." Teaching himself at home when his work was done, and even, with his masters' leave, laying down his composing-stick for a few hours daily to attend the lectures at the University, Smellie was promoted when the term of his apprenticeship had expired to be corrector of the press in general, and conductor and compiler at the same time of the *Scots Magazine*, for the discharge of which functions he received the magnificent sum of sixteen shillings weekly—such were the wages of literary labour in the Modern Athens of 1759! Starting in 1765 in business for himself, he acquired the friendship of the chief Scottish *littérati* of the day (many of whose books, even when published in London, were printed by him), Hume, Lord Kames, Adam Smith, and Sir David Dalrymple. He was the founder of the *Edinburgh Magazine and Review*, started in 1773, and killed by the virulence of drunken Gilbert Stuart, as has been told in our history of the first John Murray. A steady cultivator of the best science of the day, he translated Buffon's great work to the satisfaction of the eminent Frenchman. It was he who planned the Statistical Account of Scotland, afterwards carried out through the exertions of Sir John Sinclair, a unique national work of which our Scottish friends may well be proud, and the idea of which was due to William Smellie. It was William Smellie who both projected and executed single-handed the first edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which began to appear in numbers at Edinburgh in 1771—another national work, the story of which is worth the telling. The original proprietors of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" were "Mr. Andrew Bell, engraver, and Mr. Colin MacFarquhar, printer, in Edinburgh;" and the following agreement between the first proprietors and the first editor of the now famous work was extant when Robert Kerr wrote his memoirs of Smellie, printer, editor, author, and man of science. "Mr. Andrew Bell to Mr. William Smellie.—Sir,—As we are engaged in publishing a Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, and as you have informed us that there are fifteen capital sciences which you will undertake for and write up the subdivisions and detached parts of these conform to your plan, and likewise to prepare the whole work for the press, &c. &c., we hereby agree to allow you 200*l.* for your trouble, &c.—I am, &c. Andrew Bell,"—a document of some interest in Scottish literary history. The story of this great work up to 1811, when it was about to become the property of Archibald Constable, may best be told in Kerr's own words: "It is well observed by the immortal Shakespeare, 'There is a tide in the affairs of man which, taken at the height, leads on to fortune.' Had Mr. Smellie firmly adhered to this grand literary project, the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' he had assuredly accumulated a handsome fortune, and might have left one third of that valuable work to his family. He was applied to by Mr. Bell to take a share, and to superintend the construction of the second edition of the work, which began to be published in 1776"—the year of the appearance of the "Wealth of Nations" and of William Blackwood and Archibald Constable in the world. "This he most unfortunately declined; because the other persons concerned, it has been said, upon the suggestion of a very distinguished nobleman of the highest rank and most princely fortune, insisted upon the introduction of a system of general biography into the work, which Mr. Smellie objected to as by no means consistent with the title, *Arts and Sciences*. At the death of Mr. MacFarquhar, printer, in 1793, the whole work became the property of Mr. Bell. It is well known that Mr. MacFarquhar left a handsome fortune to his family, mostly derived from the profits of the *Encyclopædia*; and that Mr. Bell died in great affluence, besides possessing the entire property of that vast work, which still belongs to his executors, every shilling of which may be fairly stated as having grown from the labours of Mr. Smellie in the original fabrication of the work, which is confessedly superior." *Sic vos non vobis nificatis aves!* "Of the original edition," continues Kerr, "already mentioned as the entire work of Mr. Smellie, we do not know its exact number of copies. The second edition, which consisted of 1500, began to be published in 1776, and extended to ten volumes in quarto. A third edition, in eighteen volumes, was commenced in 1786, and extended to 10,000 copies. By this edition the two proprietors, Mr. Bell and Mr. MacFarquhar, are said to have cleared a net profit of 42,000*l.*, besides being each paid for their respective work in the conduct of the publication as tradesmen—Mr. Bell as engraver of all the plates, and Mr. MacFarquhar as sole printer. Even the warehouseman, and the corrector of the press"—everybody but poor Smellie—"are reported to have made a considerable profit from the copies for which they procured subscriptions. The fourth edition of this work, just finished, extended to twenty quarto volumes, and 3500 copies; and a fifth edition is now (1811) at press, to consist from the first of 2000 copies, besides the possibility of extended sales calling for reprints." From the hands of the executors of Andrew Bell the "Encyclopædia Britannica" passed into those of Archibald Constable, who added to the sixth edition a supplement to which famous nineteenth-century men contributed. The seventh, with this supplement incorporated, was published by the new proprietors, the Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh; and their publication of an eighth

edition of it, now drawing to a close, while a reprint of the same edition has been already called for and commenced, is known to all the (literary) world.

Early conductor of the *Scots Magazine*, founder of the *Edinburgh Magazine and Review*, projector and first editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," planner of the "Statistical Account of Scotland," translator of Buffon's great work, ally of Hume, Smith, Dalrymple, and Kames—William Smellie would deserve his niche in the history of Scottish publishing and authorship. Nor is his name likely to die; for it must be embalmed in all biographies of Robert Burns—whose friend from their first acquaintance to the close of life he was—for whom (under the auspices of Creech) he printed the first Edinburgh edition of the famous "Poems," dedicated "to the noblemen and gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt," by "a Scottish bard, proud of the name, and whose highest ambition is to sing in his country's service." "I perfectly remember," Smellie's son wrote to the biographic Kerr, "the first appearance of Burns in my father's printing-house, in 1787, at the time his poems were published. He was dressed much in the style of a plain country man, and walked three or four times from end to end of the composing room, cracking a long hunting whip which he held in his hand, to the no small annoyance of the compositors and pressmen; and although the manuscript of his poems was then lying before every compositor in the house, he never once looked at what they were doing, nor asked a single question. He frequently repeated this odd practice during the course of printing his work, and always in the same strange and inattentive manner, to the great astonishment of the men who were not accustomed to such whimsical behaviour." This was the winter when first the Ayrshire ploughman burst upon the sight of the decorous literary and fashionable society of Edinburgh, emerging to mix with beauty and intellect, from "a humble room in Baxter's close, Lawnmarket," for which his old Mauchline friend, John Richmond, whose bed and board he shared, "paid three shillings a week." Burns and his printer became at once staunch friends, and many a "wit-combat" they had—the glowing bard not always victorious in such encounters—at the jovial Crochallan Club, to which Smellie introduced the poet. Here

is an impromptu sketch of the printer drawn by the poet in those days:

To Crochallan came
The old cocked hat, the grey surcoat, the same;
His bristling beard just rising in its might;
'Twas four long nights and days till shaving night;
His uncombed grizzly locks, wild staring, thatched;
A head for thought profound and clear unmatch'd;
Yet though his caustic wit was biting, rude,
His heart was warm, benevolent and good.

Vate caret sacro cannot be said of printer Smellie,—“a man positively of the first abilities,” the poet wrote in plain prose, “and greatest strength of mind, as well as one of the best hearts and keenest wits I have ever met with.” Smellie died at Edinburgh in the June of 1795, aged 55, little less than a year before his poet-friend breathed his last at Dumfries. He died Secretary of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, but not in very flourishing circumstances, it would seem. Yet, five years before his death, he had made a lucky stroke, which shows, among other things, that even then Edinburgh publishing was coming to something, and that other ways of dealing than those of penurious and close-fisted Creech were beginning to be in vogue amongst the Edinburgh Trade. In 1790 appeared the first volume of Smellie's "Philosophy of Natural History," for which, four years before, "Mr. Charles Elliott, an eminent bookseller in Edinburgh," had contracted (and that before a sentence of it was written) to pay a thousand guineas, the largest sum then known to have been given in Edinburgh for literary property. Elliott died before the work was printed; had he lived, it might have been for him to revolutionise Edinburgh publishing. *Dis aliter visum*. We note that in the year of Smellie's death Archibald Constable opened an old book-shop "in the north side of the High-street near the Cross," and that William Blackwood, ætät 19, had still a twelvemonth of his apprenticeship to serve to Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, wholesale book-sellers of his native city. But more hereafter of Archibald Constable and William Blackwood, and of their new *Edinburgh Review* and *Edinburgh Magazine*, which, unlike the similarly-titled publications of the eighteenth century, did come to something, and survive, prosperous, to this day.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy, F.R.S., D.C.L. By his SON, MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. London: Longmans. 1860. pp. 832.

FEW PERSONS, we surmise, ever "felt the want" of a Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee. "Who was Shee?" is probably the question which mention of the name suggests to most minds. Shee was a successful portrait-painter of the Beechey and Pickersgill stamp, and, above all, President of the Royal Academy for twenty years—a post to which other claims than artistic ones had recommended him. But if the lives of Presidents of the Royal Academy as such are to be written, we might as well have those of the Postmasters-General or of the Lord Mayors of London. Where is Biography to stop? Were one's curiosity about the late President as lively as it is, unhappily, languid and inert, these two bulky octavos would effectually extinguish it. The mistake of Shee's life having been written at all is fearfully aggravated by a voluminousness of detail on the biographer's part—a wordiness and general long-windedness to which we have seldom encountered a parallel, out of a legal deed of conveyance or the verbatim report of an equity counsel's speech. The simplest fact, by dint of classic penny-a-lining flowers of rhetoric and periphrasis, takes half a page or more to relate. An anecdote swells into many pages, and events such as Shee's election to the Presidency, or his defence of the Academy against Haydon and other malcontents, into whole chapters. We do not suppose it to be humanly possible for any but the painter's immediate relatives to read the book straight through. Irrepressible yawns attended our attempt to do so.

Yet even a Shee is a man and a brother. And the story of his life succinctly told might have had an interest. He was, during his long career, thrown up against many memorable men. His own early struggles and ultimate worldly success, won by perseverance, industry, self-denial, integrity, and honest love of independence, have that kind of interest which an account of any one of those numerous magnates in commerce and manufactures who begin life by sweeping out their master's warehouse, and end it as leaders upon 'change and M.P.'s, would have: no nobler significance, still a human one. An acceptable small duodecimo, in fact, "lies imprisoned" in the two heavy octavos: if it were worth any one's while to extricate it. Shee had many exemplary virtues—nearly all in fact, except that of genius, the one attribute which is requisite to make artist or author permanently interesting to the world.

On Shee's parentage, ancestry—tracing itself to "ancient princes or chieftains exercising sovereign sway"—and on his boyhood, his son is as minute as if he had been a Hogarth or Turner: in which case we

might have cared to have heard many an insignificant detail. Hardly any detail is too minute about the true "heirs of fame," whose works have already bespoken an undying interest in them and all that concerns them. This distinction a son is apt to forget when penning his father's life. We can excuse the son, but not the biographer. A reader's time and patience have their claims. Shee was born in Dublin, December 20th, 1769, of a Roman Catholic family, much reduced in circumstances; so that his father had to "engage in business as a merchant"—in other words, to keep a Dublin shop—and finally to retire from it with still further reduced income. After giving his son the rudiments of a classical education, and kindling in his Irish breast a respect for "blood" which lasted the painter's life, this father died while the future President was only fourteen. The lad was clever and apt to learn. By the time he was fifteen he was able to support himself by crayon portraits, soon obtained extensive employment, and was able to take a studio of his own. At seventeen he was the superior of such competitors as Dublin had in those days to show, where the maximum of artistic ability and knowledge was far from an extraordinary altitude. In June 1788, fired with the praiseworthy ambition for success on a stage where it was more difficult to win, he at the age of eighteen exchanged Dublin for London. There he had to begin the world anew. Obstacles and discouragements awaited him which the precocious lad had hardly anticipated. The determination of character, prudence, and patience he showed in submitting to this rough discipline, form the interesting and human part of this biography. In this portion, too, we hear of more than one leader in arts and letters of whom one always gladly receives tidings. The young Shee's letters at this date have a certain old-fashioned neatness and nimbleness which reflect credit on the tuition his father had given him, and which he himself had won from very honest application to books. From these we will borrow a few passages. The following refers to men to whom he carried introductions:

26th July, 1788 (to his brother). . . . I have been three different times at Mr. Sneyd's and Mr. Edwards's, Mr. Barton's friends, also three times at Mr. Peter's, twice to Sir Henry Englefield's, and once to Mr. Edmund Burke, and have not as yet been so fortunate as to see any of them. . . . I have seen Mr. Barry, and shall give you an account of my reception. . . . Having discovered his place of residence, which is in *Sherrard-street*, I went there, and was informed by the inhabitant of the lower part, which is a shop, that Mr. Barry was at home and in the drawing-room. I accordingly went up stairs, tapped at the door, and was desired to walk in, when the odd appearance both of the person and chamber not a little surprised me. "Mr. Barry, Sir, I presume." "Yes, Sir." I then presented my credentials, and was desired to be seated. Take notice, all this passed without his once stirring from his seat. While he was breaking the seal and reading the letter, both of which he did very leisurely, I had time to remark the appearance of the habitation and tenant. The room, which is pretty large, appeared, notwithstanding the negligence and confusion of the furniture, to have been once a good one. The floor seemed never to have experienced the luxury of an application of soap

and water. The centre of it was covered by a carpet, the colour of which might once have been discoverable, but, from its intimate connection with dust and dirty feet, had long since ceased to be distinguishable from the more exposed part of the flooring. The walls were perfectly concealed by an innumerable quantity of little statues, busts, and old pictures, besides casts of legs, arms, skulls, bones, hands, feet, sketches, prints, drawings, palettes, pencils, colours, canvases, frames, and every other implement calculated for the use of art, disposed in all the confusion and disorder of the most negligent carelessness.

The figure of Mr. B. himself contributed not a little to heighten the scene. Conceive a little ordinary man not in the most graceful dishabille—a dirty shirt without any cravat, his neck open, and a tolerable length of beard, his stockings, not of the purest white in the world, hanging about his heels—sitting at a small table in the midst of this chaos of artificial confusion, etching a plate from one of his own designs. The whole, I think, would furnish a scene worthy of the pencil of Hogarth.

When he had read the letter, he turned to me and said, he was sorry to find Mr. Broghall had been so long confined, but did not make the usual professions of satisfaction at being made acquainted with me, or of inclination to serve me. He then chatted on common topics, and in the course of the conversation he took several opportunities of expressing contempt for his country and countrymen; a very agreeable insinuation to me, you may be sure. His discourse, however, convinced me he was a man of great ability in the literary way, as well as in the professional line. The only advantage likely to accrue to me from my introduction is his getting me admission to the Royal Academy, which he promised to do on my (showing him a drawing from the figure. . . . He did not ask me to call again, which I intend doing notwithstanding, as I make allowance for the known originality of his character."

The above is as vivid a glimpse of Barry as we know of:—an addition to biography. A later letter in the same year mentions briefly his first call on Reynolds.

I have been to wait on Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was received as I was taught to expect, with much politeness, but nothing more. Indeed, from several questions he asked me, I am apt to imagine he had very little if any acquaintance with the General Cunningham who gave me the note to him. . . . He showed me a very fine historical picture he had painted—the death of Cardinal Beaufort, from the play of "Henry VI." He certainly is altogether the best painter now living, and is considered as such here.

At the following year's Academy Exhibition (Shee's first) we have here a peep which time has made more, not less, interesting:

12th May, 1789. Sir Joshua Reynolds, as usual, exhibits a great number (thirteen), most of which are indeed very fine, particularly the Irish Chancellor (Lord Gifford), a half-length of R. B. Sheridan, Cupid and Psyche, Cymon and Iphigenia, Robin Goodfellow the fairy. . . . Lawrence, of all the young artists, stands foremost, and deservedly carries away the greatest share of praise. He, I think, will be of service to me, as you may be sure I am not a little incited to exertion by his merit. The small difference in years between him and me rouses me more to emulation than all the artists in London put together. He has exhibited a whole-length of Lady Cremorne, a half-length of a Mr. Hunter, a whole-length of a young lady, and a half-length small drawing of the Duke of York, besides nine other pictures and drawings. . . . I generally go to the exhibition every evening about five, and stay there till it shuts, which is after seven.

It was not, alas! the inimitable school of portrait of Reynolds and Gainsborough—a school as far removed from us now as that of Titian, of Velasquez, or of Holbein—that even Lawrence, still less Shee, Phillips, and others, were to perpetuate, but one of their own creation. This is "the red curtain and big tassel school of portrait-painters," as a satirical friend describes them; the practitioners of portrait as a lucrative respectable profession, with whose doings we, in 1860, are still (to our sorrow) familiar. The following extract tells of feelings modest and natural on the unknown painter's part, with which one can readily sympathise.

June 10th, 1789.—In my last I told you of my intention to dine with the artists on the King's birthday. My chief reason was that I might have an opportunity of personally knowing those men whose works had stamped them with respectability and genius. In this I was, however, disappointed, as, from the vast number of the company, and my not having any person more generally acquainted than myself to point out those I wished to see, I returned just as wise as I went; except that Wilder who was brought there as a friend of the secretary's, introduced me to a Mr. Tresham, a countryman of ours just returned from Italy (where he has been studying fourteen years) with a vast deal of fame [where is it now?] and, I believe, some merit in the historical way. He at least draws very finely. He paints no portraits. The meeting of the artists on this occasion, and the style and respectability of their attendance and appearance, naturally led to some comparisons with the St. Luke's dinners in Dublin, not much, you may imagine, to the advantage of the latter. On entering the room at five o'clock I had a very good appetite, but soon lost it, without the dinner contributing anything to its removal. My situation, amidst a crowd of men to almost all of whom I was a perfect stranger, and almost all of whom my thoughts (at that moment the most humble and modest in the world) represented as superior to me alike in merit and in fortune, produced many reflections not much tending to sharpen the edge of appetite. I could not avoid thinking of the petty circle of petty artists where I was considered as somebody, and opposing it to the extensive scene of merit and abilities then before me; and I almost involuntarily exclaimed to myself: When shall I become conspicuous by my merit? when shall I—[be somebody? in short] . . . I left them all before I had taken three glasses of wine, and retired to meditate. . . . We dined at the Crown and Anchor, a tavern in the Strand; the room much larger and infinitely more elegant than the new one at the Rotunda [in Dublin]; the dinner sumptuous in the extreme. The company, about four hundred, disposed round four tables—one for the Royal Academicians, the others for the rest of the company.

In October 1789 he gives his first impressions of Opie:

I have been introduced to Mr. Opie, who is, in manners and appearance, as great a clown and as stupid a looking fellow as ever I set my eyes on. Nothing but incontrovertible proof of the fact could force me to think him capable of anything above the sphere of a journeyman carpenter—so little in this instance has nature proportioned exterior grace to inward worth. He approved of my copy, and told me (to use his own expression) he would be glad to see me at any time at all. I intend calling upon him occasionally; for I know him to be a good painter, and notwithstanding appearances are so much against him, he is, I am told, a most sensible and learned man.

In 1790 Shee was introduced to Burke at the great man's "residence in Gerrard-street, Soho." On the details of their first interview, "Sir Martin was wont in after life," writes his son with characteristic unction, "to dwell with a feeling of reverential enthusiasm, which long survived the period usually allotted to the intellectual idolatry of ingenuous youth, and was, indeed, the last trace of 'hero-worship' that extensive intercourse with the master-spirits of the age during his subsequent career had allowed to remain in his singularly unprejudiced and clearly-judging mind." Indeed! "Never shall I forget," Sir Martin would rhetorically declare, "the flood of eloquence which poured from his lips as, while holding my hand, and pressing it with affectionate cordiality, he expatiated in glowing terms on the claims and glories of the art to which I was about," &c. Burke introduced his fellow-countryman to Sir Joshua. On this second more authoritative introduction the President was urbane as before, and far more cordial; invited Shee to breakfast, and to bring with him samples of his skill. The young man did so, received encouragement, but was advised to enter the Academy as a student. "Of this memorable morning" Sir Martin "used to relate what struck him"—and strikes us too—"as a singular fact, in reference" to Sir Joshua's deafness and his use of the ear-trumpet:

While at breakfast, and during the long protracted interview which accompanied and followed that meal, the conversation with his visitor was carried on in an ordinary tone, without any assistance from the acoustic tube, or any indication of imperfect hearing on the part of Sir Joshua. During the morning, however, they were not unfrequently interrupted by the entrance of a servant with a message or some communication that required his master's attention and oral reply; and on each of such occasions the appearance of a third person was the signal for the President to snatch up his trumpet, and resume a look of anxious inquiry and uncertain comprehension befitting the real or supposed defect of his auricular powers.

As the biographer admits, discrepancies between a deaf person's hearing in a tête-à-tête and in general conversation are not unfrequent. But he truly adds that the marked contrast in this case gives a peculiar significance to Goldsmith's well-known couplet.

Shee was at this time a painter of historical pictures, and would send to the Academy portraits, often gratuitous ones, of actors and other marked men—Anthony Pasquin, alias Williams, for one—in the hope of their attracting public attention. He had to undergo the usual fate of seeing his pictures sometimes ill hung, sometimes not hung at all. He had to wait a few years before he could manage to subsist on the proceeds of his art without assistance from his relatives at home; though he lived very frugally, and one winter took a daily walk instead of a dinner, returning to an ample tea of bread and butter. The clever policy, characteristic of the man, indicated above, and that also which he always pursued of cultivating the acquaintance of conspicuous or intellectual men, succeeded in the end in drawing the desired attention to his name; supported as it was by painting far above the average level, though far below that of inspiration. In 1795 were exhibited a portrait of the well-known police magistrate Addington (of whom, and one of his Bow-street-runner's feats against a highwayman, the biographer tells a good anecdote, which has been extensively quoted), also a portrait of Anthony Carlisle the surgeon. These were much noticed, and gave him the required start. In 1796 he removed from Jermyn-street "to a handsome and spacious house on the south side of Golden-square, corner of Sherrard-street" (not the direction in which an aspiring artist would remove in 1860), and married a lady of good family, little fortune, but with "connections of the highest social and commercial respectability" in the City. And it was from "this section of the community," the "mercantile classes of London," says his son, "Mr. Shee experienced through life the steadiest and most effective professional support,"—support which is apt to be of a solid and paying kind.

An equestrian portrait at the exhibition of 1797 procured Shee the unusual favour of a call from three R.A.'s in the following year, Farington, the then "Dictator of the Academy," Smirke, and another, to request that he should put his name down as candidate for the Associateship, an indispensable formality he had discontinued. And in 1798 he was elected Associate. The following year (1799) he removed to the house and studio in Cavendish-square from which Romney was then retiring. That same year, after exhibiting another highly-applauded equestrian portrait, he was elected R.A. in the place of Barry, whom Shee, eleven years before, had called upon as an unknown youth, and who had now just been expelled the academic body—to the lasting disgrace of the Fort. John Flaxman was elected R.A. the same evening as Shee. Truly, the pushing "face-painter" was in good company.

After Shee becomes successful he ceases to have an interest for us. Our modicum of sympathy with him runs down to zero. His son records at great length his subsequent literary performances, of which he thinks highly. The first was his "Letter to Noel Desenfans" (1801), demolishing his "Catalogue Raisonné," and defending the maligned artist-character. The second was his "Rhymes on Art" (1805). It was favourably noticed in No. 15 of the *Edinburgh Review*; ran to a third edition by the following year (as a copy in our possession witnesses); and drew a visit from Cumberland the dramatist (Sheridan's butt), who, with a serious face, solicited his acquaintance as "the greatest English poet now living." Ultimately Miller, of Albemarle-street, gave 600*l.* for Shee's remaining interest in the "Rhymes," and the copyright of Part II., "Elements of Art," which latter, however, met

with little notice, and proved, we suspect, a losing speculation to Mr. Miller. Both have, alas! been out of print this half-century, and have become scarce. Copies turn up in the second-hand booksellers' catalogues, at nominal but yet excessive prices. Oh, how tame the "caustic and indignant severity" of the painter's satiric "remonstrance" falls on the ear now! What strutting commonplace the second-hand-Pope jingle sounds! The "Commemoration of Reynolds" (1814), another thin foolscap octavo, failed to reach the public ear even when it first appeared. In 1820 came the tragedy of "Alasco." Accepted by a manager (Charles Kemble), mutilated through excess of zeal by the Lord Chamberlain's deputy (Colman), who smelt treason and sedition in the most harmless bombast, it was sold to a publisher for 500*l.*, in anticipation of the eagerness of the public's burning curiosity to see the victim of official rigour; which curiosity a bungling delay of six weeks in the publication sufficed entirely to quench, so that the murdered play's reappearance proved a *fiasco*. From these works the biographer, with injudicious filial piety, gives copious extracts. It seems also Shree wrote a novel called "Oldcourt." All which tends to prove that he was a literary man as well as a painter—perhaps as much one as the other. This elaborate exhumation of long since dead and buried and forgotten matters has a ghastly effect. Such literary resurrection-work painfully suggests the figure some of us, say Mr. Robert Montgomery or Mr. Tupper, will (in a literary sense) cut in the next century!

The story of Shree's election in 1830 as successor in the Presidentship to Lawrence is of course told here, and has been told in Wilkie's life, in Haydon's, and more recently in Leslie's Autobiography—in each case with different details. Wilkie was the unsuccessful candidate. Shree's claims were manifold: as a refuge from the dreaded and envied Wilkie, as "the scholar," poet, and literary man, as the gentleman, courtier, and orator, ready with pen and tongue. He defended the Academy and its unalterable "original laws," against Parliamentary and other "intrigues" as his son calls them, with a zeal and pertinacity which would be sublime were not the display slightly ridiculous. He was the Academy's watchful, active terrier-dog throughout the onslaughts of Haydon and others, and during the subsequent endeavours of Joseph Hume to make the Academy a little more popularly useful. "No surrender," "No giving anything," were the valiant Shree's rallying cries. To these newspaper topics the biographer devotes a third of his book, giving even an appendix of extracts taken from the Blue-book of 1836; and in the text the whole of the outraged and indignant Shree's "bow-wow" pamphlet of 1839, "Letter to Joseph Hume in reply to his aspersions on the Academy." Of course, Shree in this book plays the part of the righteous advocate of a distressed and persecuted body of public-spirited men.

As regards one quality, the Academy can never hope to have such another President—one of such polished, courtier-like manners and "deportment": an endowment to which he owed much of his success in life. To see him, in his gold chain and other insignia of office, take the chair at the Academy, was a grand sight: such was the grace and majesty of the little man's presence. "He was worthy of being a George the Fifth!" exclaimed an observer on one of these occasions. As a public speaker, too, he was ever glib and ready, and smoothly plausible; having the true orator's knack of uttering plausible inanities, of "saying nothing as if it were something." "You should have been in Parliament instead of the Academy," exclaimed sarcastic Northcote once in answer to an adroit compliment of his, Leslie tells us in his Autobiography.

The concluding years of Sir Martin's life were years of sorrowful withdrawal of physical strength and health. Pensions from the Academy and from the Civil List smoothed his declining course. He had long ceased to be remembered as painter or author. But as a guardian of the Academy's interests or supposed interests he was vigilant till within six years of his death. In 1845 he tendered his resignation of the Presidentship; but the Academy would not accept it. He died on the 19th August 1850, in his eighty-first year.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Lake Region of Central Africa: a Picture of Exploration. By RICHARD F. BURTON. 2 vols. pp. 880. London: Longman and Co.

CAPTAIN BURTON informs us, in his preface, that it was his intention to write an exclusively "light work;" but in compliance with the suggestion of his publishers he has, at the same time, treated the public appetite to stronger food. There are those, however, who may consider his lighter fare too ethereal, and his stronger fare not at all times digestible. He must be prepared to hear it debated whether his sauces are always proper to his dishes, and whether some of the latter are not too hot of pepper. It is certain that in the lighter portion of his volumes he rattles on at a pace which must leave the sedate reader of travels in the rear, or if he contrives to keep up with him he must find himself considerably jolted. Without wishing to appear fastidious, we cannot share in the author's hope "that whatever unrefined may appear in these pages will be charged to the subject," since the English language, in cases where the subject does not require it, is made, if not to behave itself unseemly, to indorse at least a vulgarity. It is a pity that in order to vent a slang word a writer should have recourse to such a periphrastic enigma as the following: "It is good to appear a dupe. It is wise, when your enemies determine you to be that manner of sable or ermine contrivance into which ladies insert their

fair hands, to favour the hypothesis." We would protest further in the interests of the English language, which is greatly endangered in these days by a certain school of funny writers, against the violence done to innocent adjectives by wedding them to nouns too long or too short for their stature. The grotesque is not the humorous, and it is cruel to expect one to laugh at a twisted spine or a club-foot. Captain Burton would naturalise the words "doab," "dhun," "nullah," and "ghaut," as having no English equivalents. To this one can see no objection; but one would certainly object to naturalise the "scones," "moirered manners," and the various archaisms and terms borrowed from the dead and living languages, which he introduces so unsparingly into his pages, where we have better English representatives. These may show linguistic attainments, but to our mind they rather disfigure a work which otherwise abounds in sterling qualities. Captain Burton is a keen observer, has an eye for the humorous, and is most effective in using his gifts when he casts aside his "light work."

In the two handsome volumes before us we have truly "a picture of exploration," or, properly, a series of pictures, more vivid or more sombre, but all highly interesting, of tropical Africa, from the coast of Zanzibar to the great central lake Tanganyika, which has at length been removed from the realms of guess and cloudland to take its place on the map with an indisputed title attested by latitude and longitude. We have pictures of the cultivated and luxurious plain where we expected to find desolation; pictures of the dismal swamp, and tangled forest, and almost impervious jungle; pictures of the valley so fresh and fair externally, but a valley of death, where the pestilence walks in darkness, and destruction wastes at noonday; pictures of the bleak, inhospitable mountain, the Windy Pass, the Devil's Glen, of the country of Behemoth, Mammoth, Leviathan, and the man-eaters; pictures of rude life, of savage man, and illustrating the painful plaint of man's inhumanity to man; pictures, in fine, charged with riant, sunny nature and brilliant tones of colouring, and nature again wrapt in mirk and gloom, unbinding the tempest and the whirlwind, and shaking earth to her entrails with the wild conflict of the elements. Of course there will be differences of opinion as to the artistic and scientific merits of these pictures; but here they are.

It was in June 1857 when Captain Burton, accompanied by Captain Speke, both of the E. I. C., started from Kaole, on the Zanzibar coast, to proceed into the region of the central lakes of Africa, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. To follow him in his outward journey of 955 statute miles is obviously impossible, and consequently we limit ourselves to a few of the more interesting points. The travellers were attended personally by two Goanese as servants, two negro gun-carriers, and eight "Baloch" mercenaries, appointed by the Sultan of Zanzibar as their body-guard. They hired besides a number of Pagazi, or porters, to carry their ammunition and packages of cloth and beads. Altogether the "East African Expedition" formed, at starting, a very respectable caravan.

The first region traversed was from Kaole on the coast, lat. 6° 25' S., long. 38° 51' E., to Zungomero, chief district of K'ututu, lat. 7° 27' S., long. 37° 22' E. Here we have account of the coast tribes; the Waurima, or hill people; of the Wasahili, that is, says Captain Burton, "the artful dodgers," "supersubtle and systematic liars;" and of the Wazaramo, "an ill-conditioned, noisy, boisterous, violent, and impracticable race." This region has an abundant and luxurious vegetation; there are clearings in which are cultivated tobacco, maize, holcus, manioc, beans, sweet potatoes, and other inter-tropical crops; but it is a region which the traveller traverses with terror; it has its "Valley of Death," and "Home of Hunger," and savages lurking in the fetid swamp to carry off or pillage the unwary straggler. Every station in the line of march had its incident. At Ngasa in Uzaramo the travellers witnessed a dance:

At 4 p.m. a loud drumming collected the women, who began to perform a dance of ceremony with peculiar vigour. A line of small, plump, chestnut-coloured beings, with wild, beady eyes, and a patch of clay-plastered hair, dressed in their loin-cloths, with a profusion of white disks, bead necklaces, a little square bib of beads called a "thando," partially concealing the upper bosom, with short coils of thick brass wire wound so tightly round the wrists, the arms and the elbows, and the fat ankles, that they seemed to have grown into the flesh, and—hideous perversion of taste!—with ample bosoms tightly corded down, advanced and retired in a convulsion of wriggle and contortion, whose fit expression was a long discordant howl, which seemed to

Embowel with outrageous noise the air.

I threw them a few strings of green beads, which for a moment interrupted the dance. One of these falling to the ground, I was stooping to pick it up, when Said whispered hurriedly in my ear, "Bend not; they will say, 'he will not bend even to take up beads!'"

The author's limning of the ladies of Central Africa is nowhere flattering, save in one place, and that is where he enters the Land of the Moon. Quoting the Castilian proverb, which says, the English woman should be seen at the window, the French woman on the promenade, and the Spanish woman everywhere, he adds, "the African woman should be seen nowhere, or in the dark." But then what beauty in maturity can we expect of the children who have, not a few of them, "that amusing prettiness which we admire in pug-pups?"

The second region traversed was from Zungomero, over the mountains of Usagara, to Ugogi, in lat. 6° 40' S. and long. 30° 6' E. This was a long and toilsome journey. At starting, the traveller and

his companion were so feeble, through the effects of miasma, that they could scarcely sit on their asses. On their way they passed a thermal spring, which sometimes casts up boiling water in the manner of a geyser. The water boils and bubbles out of a white sand. The area is about 200 feet in diameter, and the centre of ebullition is unapproachable, owing to the heat and the instability of the soil. The climate at Mzizi Mdogo, which lay in the route, is described as truly delicious, a "pure, sweet mountain-air, alternately soft and balmy, cool and reviving." Here for once their gipsy encampment lay

By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals.

I never wearied (says the traveller) with contemplating the scene; for, contrasting with the splendours around me, still stretched in sight the Slough of Despond, unhappy Zungomero, lead-coloured above, mud-coloured below, wind-swept, fog-veiled, and deluged by clouds that dared not approach these delectable mountains.

Nowhere did the travellers experience the romance of travel; the author gives us no moving accident, records no hair-breadth 'scape; but their path was not strewn with flowers, nor did they sleep on beds of roses. If they had not to contend with lions and to dodge crocodiles, they had to deal with enemies more persistent and less easy to avoid—as the red ant, whose cruel sting almost makes a man wild, and a huge black pismire.

The pismire, known to the people as the "chungo-fundo," is a horse ant, about an inch in length, whose bulldog-like head and powerful mandibles enable it to destroy rats and mice, lizards and snakes. It loves damp places upon the banks of rivers and stagnant waters; it burrows, but never raises hills; and it appears scattered for miles over the paths. Like the other species, it neither knows fear nor sense of fatigue; it rushes to annihilation without hesitating; and it cannot be expelled from a hut except by fire or boiling water. Its bite, which is the preamble to its meal, burns like a pinch with a red-hot needle; and when it sets to work, twisting itself round and "accroupi" in its eagerness for food, it may be pulled in two without relaxing its hold. The favourite food of this pismire is the termite; its mortal enemy is a large ginger-coloured ant, called from its painful wound "maji m'oto," or "hot water."

The white ant is another troublesome neighbour, an industriously destructive insect which makes terrible havoc with his mandibles, reducing cloths and umbrellas to rags, and rendering mats and sleeping gear tattered and unserviceable in the shortest possible time. He has his reward, however. "Man revenges himself upon the white ant, and satisfies his craving for animal food, which in these regions becomes a principle of action—a passion—by boiling the largest and fattest kind, and eating it as a relish with his insipid ugali or porridge." Various amusing incidents broke the tedium of the march. The caravan, if sometimes thinned by desertions, was at other times recruited by slaves purchased by the Baloch, or by a "nice gift," such as the lady Zawada, a present made by an under-chief to Captain Burton's guide, who is sketched as "a woman about thirty, with a black skin like a patent-leather boot, a bulging brow, little red eyes, a wide mouth, which displayed a few long, strong, scattered teeth, and a figure considerably too bulky for her thin legs, which were unpleasantly straight like ninepins."

But Zawada was nothing in comparison to the Lady Sikujui, another female slave added to the caravan at Inenge. Sikujui, which being interpreted means "Don't Know," is described as—

A "mulier nigris dignissima baris," whose herculean person and virago manner raised her value to six cloths and a large coil of brass wire. The channel of her upper lip had been pierced to admit a disk of bone; her Arab master had attempted to correct the disfigurement by scarification and the use of rock-salt. Yet the distended muscles insisted upon projecting sharply from her countenance, like a duck's bill or the beak of an ornithorhynchus. This truly African ornamentation would have supplied another instance to the ingenious author of "Anthropometamorphosis." "Don't Know's" morals were frightful. She was duly espoused—as the forlorn hope of making her an "honest woman"—to Goha, the sturdiest of the Wak'hutu porters; after a week she treated him with sublime contempt. She gave him first one, then a dozen rivals; she disordered the caravan by her irregularities; she broke every article entrusted to her charge, as the readiest way of lightening her burden; and—"le moindre défaut d'une femme galante est de l'être"—she deserted so shamelessly, that at last Said bin Salim disposed of her, at Unyanyembe, for a few measures of rice to a travelling trader, who came the next morning to complain of a broken head.

The Windy Pass, the summit of the third and westernmost range of the Usagara Mountains, is 5700 feet above the sea-level. It was cleared, and the frontier of Ugogo was reached—Ugogo "stern and wild, the rough muse of rough men," upon whose plains is found a large crevasse in lofty rocks of pink and grey granite, which goes by the name of Dungomaro, or the Devil's Glen. There was now to traverse the third region, through Ugogo and Mgunda Mk'hali, to Tura of Unyamwezi, which is situated in lat. 5° 27' S. and long. 34° E. This is a formidable region; and before entering it Ridogo, the guide, found it necessary to fortify the courage of his men by delivering himself of a warning speech, amid loud cries of "Maneno! maneno!" equivalent to our parliamentary "Hear! hear!" The speech, delivered with wild gesticulations, was briefly to this effect: "Hearken to my words, O ye offspring of the night! The journey entereth Ugogo. Beware, and again beware. You don't know the Wagogo; they are —s and —s! (He stamped.) Speak not to those Washenzi pagans; enter not into their houses, have no dealings with them, show no cloth, wire, nor beads. Eat not with them, drink not with them, make no love to their women." Here the speech became a scream, and here the orator may be dropped. This journey had its full share of losses, desertions, and various tribulations. The white men were objects of great curiosity to the Wagogo, who are the most

inquisitive of barbarians; and from the day the travellers entered their country, Ugogo, to the day they left it, every settlement turned out its swarms of gazers, men and women, boys and girls, some of whom would follow them for miles, with explosions of "Hi!—i!—i!" screams of laughter and cries of excitement, at a long high trot—"most ungraceful of motion!" says the author; who adds, "and with a scantiness of toilette which displayed truly unseemly spectacles." The lodging-houses in Central Africa are not particularly tempting:

In some regions, as in Ugogo, these lodgings become peculiarly offensive if not burnt after the first year. The tramping of the owners upon the roof shakes mud and soot from the ceiling, and the rain washes down masses of earthwork heavy enough to do injury. The interior is a menagerie of hens, pigeons, and rats, of peculiar impudence. Scorpions and earwigs fall from their nests in the warm or shady rafters. The former, locally termed "Nge," is a small yellow variety, and, though it stings spitefully, the pain seldom lasts through the day; as many as three have dropped upon my couch in the course of the week. In Ugogo there is a green scorpion from four to five inches long, which inflicts a torturing wound. According to the Arabs, the scorpion in East Africa dies after inflicting five consecutive stings, and commits suicide if a bit of stick be applied to the middle of its back. The earwig is common in all damp places, and it haunts the huts on account of the shade. . . . A small *Xylophagus*, with a large black head, rains a yellow dust like pollen from the riddled wood-work; house-crickets chirp from evening to dawn; cockroaches are plentiful as in an Indian steamer; and a solitary mason-wasp, the "Kumbarni" or "potter's wife" of Western India, burrows in the wall, or raises plastered nests and buzzes about the inmates' ears; lizards, often tailless after the duello, tumble from the ceilings; in the darker corners spiders of frightful hideousness weave their solid webs; and the rest of the population is represented by tenacious ticks of many kinds, flies of all sorts, bugs, fleas, mosquitoes, and small ants, which are, perhaps, the worst plagues of all.

The fourth and longest region traversed was through Unyamwezi, Ugara, Uwende, and Uvinza, to the ford of the river Malagarazi, which is situated in lat. 5° 7' S. and long. 31° 13' E. Unyamwezi is the far-famed Land of the Moon. The Man of the Moon—or at least one of the chiefs of the land—is described as a large-limbed, gaunt, angular, tall old man, with a black oily skin, seamed with wrinkles; and long wiry pigtails, thickened with grease, melted butter, and castor-oil, depending from the sides of his purbald head. The women of the country appear to have made amends, in the eyes of the traveller, for the ugliness of the men, especially the ladies of Yombo:

Among the fair of Yombo there were no less than three beauties—women who would have been deemed beautiful in any part of the world. Their faces were purely Grecian; they had laughing eyes; their figures were models for an artist, with

Turgide, brune, e ritondette mamme,

like the "bending statue that delights the world" cast in bronze. The dress—a short kilt of calabash fibre—rather set off than concealed their charms, and, though destitute of petticoat or crinoline, they were wholly unconscious of indecorum. It is a question that by no means can be answered in the affirmative, that real modesty is less in proportion to the absence of toilette. These "beautiful domestic animals" graciously smiled when, in my best Kinyamwezi, I did my devoir to the sex; and the present of a little tobacco always secured me a seat in the undress circle.

The Land of the Moon is the garden of Central Intertropical Africa, and that Eves should be found in it is no wonder, nor less that the devil should slip in. In some parts of Eastern Africa, when a child is born with the two upper incisors cut in its head, it is put to death; here, in the Land of the Moon, when twins are brought into the world, which is not common, one of the two is invariably put to death. The universal custom among these tribes is for the mother to wrap a gourd or calabash in skins, to place it to sleep with, and to feed it, like the survivor. The men of the Land of the Moon have adopted the curious practice of leaving property to their illegitimate children by slave girls and concubines, to the exclusion of their legitimate children, as they consider that the latter are in a better position to take care of themselves.

But we must hurry on. The fifth and last region traversed was from the Malagarazi Ferry to the Ukaranga, on the Lake Tanganyika, in lat. 4° 58' S. and long. 30° 3' 30" E. The farthest western point gained by the Expedition, however, was Uvira, on the western coast of the lake. The travellers had surmounted many perils, but were suffering greatly in health. Captain Speke was labouring under ophthalmia; but they were gradually nearing the goal of their desire. After a long march, the caravan halted upon a slope beyond a weary swamp. A violent storm was brewing; but in the far distance appeared walls of sky—blue cliff with gilded summits, which were as a beacon to the distressed mariner. The march was resumed through screens of lofty grass, which thinned out into a straggling forest.

After about an hour's march, as we entered a small savannah, I saw the Fundi running forward and changing the direction of the caravan. Without supposing that he had taken upon himself this responsibility, I followed him. Presently he breasted a steep and stony hill, sparsely clad with thorny trees. It was the death of my companion's riding-ass. Arrived with toil—for our fagged beasts now refused to proceed—we halted for a few minutes upon the summit. "What is that streak of light which lies below?" I inquired of Seedy Bombay. "I am of opinion," quoth Bombay, "that that is the water." I gazed in dismay; the remains of my blindness, the veil of trees, and a broad ray of sunshine illuminating but one reach of the Lake, had shrunk its fair proportions. Somewhat prematurely I began to lament my folly in having risked life and lost health for so poor a prize, to curse Arab exaggeration, and to propose an immediate return, with the view of exploring Nyanza or Northern Lake. Advancing, however, a few yards, the whole scene suddenly burst upon my view, filling me with admiration, wonder, and delight."

Lake Tanganyika is a great inland sea of about 300 miles in length, from thirty to forty miles broad, and containing a sheet of water of 5000 square miles. There are several islands in the lake, the largest

of which, inhabited by a most savage tribe, is called Ubwari. The waters are sweet, abound in fish, and are often lashed into waves by the fearful tempests of these regions. Captain Burton maintains that, like the Dead Sea, this lake has no outlets. But his opinions on this subject, as well as on the geography of the Lake Nyanza, subsequently reached by his companion, Captain Speke, are open to considerable controversy. The discovery of these lakes was the crowning reward of the East African expedition. Pity it is, however, that it should have given rise to the unseemly recriminations which appear in these volumes. It would now appear to be certain that Lakes Ngami, Tanganyika, and Nyanza are all several and distinct. Whether the latter is the great fountain of the Nile, as Captain Speke claims it to be, remains to be proved. It is the sore point of controversy. The travellers embarked on Tanganyika Lake, and ascertained some geographical facts respecting the northern extremity; but the southern has still to be explored. The Wabembe, on the western coast of the lake, are man-eaters. They are too apathetic to cook him; indeed, they prefer man raw, unlike the people of Udoo on the coast, who prefer him roasted. But, besides man, they devour all kinds of carrion and vermin, grubs and insects; whilst they abandon to wild growths a land of the richest soil and of the most prolific climate. The author says:

A hungry look hung upon them all;

And amongst cannibals one always fancies one's self considered in the light of butcher's meat—the poor devils, dark and stunted, timid and degraded, appear less living to the living than to the dead.

There is nothing in the home journey which calls for particular remark. Captain Burton, though necessarily egotistic, speaks with the modesty of a courageous man of the dangers he encountered and the sufferings he underwent. Though his colours may be laid on rather thick here and there, on this point he cannot be charged with making use of fine adjectives towards himself. With blemishes in composition which we have referred to, these volumes will nevertheless be accepted as important contributions to our knowledge of the interior of Central Africa. That many of his conclusions will be debated there can be no doubt; and we must say he rather courts hostility, because, though we have awarded him the tribute of modesty where he has to speak of his personal adventures, he is not without a certain self-sufficiency and easy manner of pooh-poohing his opponents. We would especially commend to public attention his final chapter on "The Character and Religion of the East Africans, their Government and Slavery." No piece of writing in such small compass portrays so clearly the degraded condition of the descendants of Ham, morally, physically, and politically. The curse of slavery is nowhere so painfully visible. "This people, 'robbed and spoiled' by their oppressors, who are legionary, call themselves 'the meat,' and the slave-dealers 'the knife'; they hate and fear their own demon Moloch, but they lack unanimity to free their necks from his yoke. Africa still 'lies in her blood'; but the progress of human society, and the straiter bonds which unite man with man, shall eventually rescue her from her old pitiable fate." So concludes the author, and every philanthropist will readily add his Amen!

FICTION.

Scarsdale; or, Life on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Border, Thirty Years Ago. 3 vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1860.

THOUGH A CRUDE, this is an interesting book. It is evidently a first work, or at least a first novel. The author has sought to grasp too much, and is obliged to promise a further development of character and story in a future fiction, if the public should encourage the present one. In some respects it deserves encouragement. The tone and spirit are considerably above the ordinary standard of the circulating library. The writer is evidently familiar with the wild natural beauty of East Lancashire, and with the moral and social aspects of its rude population. He (or she) has a cultivated mind and warm feelings, and is not a stranger to continental travel. Still more evident is the result of a course of reading and inquiry which has embraced most of the problems drily discussed by the members of the National Social Science Association, and in which the author of "Scarsdale" takes a living and human, not merely a statistical, interest. Whatever has been seen, heard, felt, or thought of, is thrown chaotically into the cauldron of a three-volume novel, which, with much that is absurd and strained, interests through the freshness, honesty, and seriousness of the mind from which it has proceeded. Worse first attempts than this have been followed by striking and successful books.

Of the plot, if plot there can be said to be, it is not easy to give any notion. Such a collection of noble and beautiful beings as figure in this novel would be with difficulty discovered in the population of the world, and they manage somehow to find themselves assembled in and about the Manor-house of Scarsdale on the Lancashire and Yorkshire border. The reader has them of all sorts. There is the widowed owner of Scarsdale, Sir Guy, a chivalrous gentleman, with whose return from the Continent the story opens. He is accompanied by his daughter Mabel, a true heroine of romance; and by his young secretary and physician, Oliver Holte, who has studied the working classes in every capital of Europe, and who is a model of science, courage, piety, and intellect. We fancy that the author, at starting, intended this young pair to come together at the end of the three volumes, but repented as he proceeded, and could not but bestow

the hand of such a heroine upon a peer of the realm. The necessary nobleman is found in a certain Lord Pendleborough, a Byronic or Bulwerian aristocrat, who has roamed over the world finding no solace, but at last settles down into an improver of his estates and paternal landlord under the influence of Mabel. His Lordship appears to have been originally destined for a beautiful young French Duchess married to an aged Duke of the old régime, tottering on the verge of the grave, and whose remorse for a mis-spent youth is very absurdly intensified by an uncontrollable impulse every now and then to fall in love with his own wife—a decidedly laudable tendency, we think, unless the old French aristocracy be much belied. Duke and Duchess, however, fade from the scene after having inspected the refinements of English social life as exhibited in East Lancashire, in which highly-favoured region also Lord Pendleborough has a seat. To that district, too, belongs Colonel Vavasour, who has led a wild life abroad, and comes home to marry a Vicar's pretty daughter whom he had loved in boyhood, and whom he finds on his return all that his fancy painted her. Then there is a Mr. Malvoisin, an inquisitive, intellectual gentleman, who would be worth anything as a Vice-President of the National Social Science Association, and who goes out and in, appearing here and reappearing there, like Sidonia in Mr. Disraeli's novels. Mr. Malvoisin has decided views on the present and future condition of the working classes, which are shared by a Mr. Victor Deloisir, a Manchester mechanic of French extraction, who has a keen sympathy with his order, but a very sensible abhorrence of physical force. This latter mode of activity comes into great play throughout the story, the time of which is laid thirty years ago, when the power-loom was introduced, and the old hand-loom weavers of East Lancashire struck and burnt machines, and otherwise illegally comported themselves. They, always speaking in a pure East Lancashire dialect, occupy a considerable part of the book with riots, pursuits, escapes, assassinations of persecutors, and so forth. When this sort of work is not going on, love-making appears on the scene, with occasional episodes of dialogues on social science between Messrs. Malvoisin, Deloisir, and any other interlocutor who may have something to say on the subject. There is, it will be seen, no lack of variety of interest. The author's chief deficiency seems to lie in the delineation of character, in which, in spite of considerable effort, he (or she) is seldom successful. His chief forte is in the description of East Lancashire scenery, which is often vivid and graphic. The dialogues on social science are frequently thoughtful and interesting; but somehow they seem as if out of date, and but seldom to concern the workers and thinkers of 1860. Here is one tolerable specimen of them, which would please, or would have pleased, Mr. Kingsley, for the Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge will, we presume, now forget that he once wrote "Alton Locke" or "Cheap Clothes and Nasty." It is after dinner at Sir Guy's, and Mr. Malvoisin discourses on his favourite topic to brother guests, manufacturers of the district:

"My apprehensions of the social condition of your population are always much relieved when I live among you, and observe the wonderful compensating instinct of your race; else, I should truly tremble for the coarse, semi-barbarous state of your people. They are illiterate, sensual, and ignorant; their manners are rude, and their training is confined to that of the workshop; yet they are collected in masses. They represent, therefore, a great brute force. Wesley and Whitfield have been your greatest modern benefactors; for they have made manifest the power of religion on this rude power. Raikes and the Sunday school have opened to view the alliance of religion with the culture of the intelligence. But a large part of Europe has, since the peace, carried on a work of civilisation, in which, in England, you have taken only the first steps."

"We have been accustomed in England," said Mr. Cliderhow, "to entrap our soldiers, and to press our sailors, and to drill them by a somewhat harsh discipline; and in our manufactories we import our raw material from the moors, or from Ireland, and exact order, not, certainly, in the same way as in the King's service, but by a peremptory rule."

"And there can be no doubt," said Malvoisin, "that the habits of punctuality, implicit obedience, subordination, and respect for property, in which your rude workmen are trained in your factories, have been one chief source of order in this country."

"You think, however," said Mr. Cliderhow, "that would not be a sufficient security in a period of combined political and social discontent?"

"Imagine a combination of disasters," said Malvoisin. "Conceive an insurrection of slaves in the southern States of America to coincide with the influence of some democratic demagogue of great ability either in the political or in the trades' unions. Wouldn't that be a favourable opportunity for preaching a holy war for a distribution of the accumulated labour of the people?"

"But," said Mr. Walmsley, "would any amount of discontent or suffering cause the success of such a doctrine?"

"When you see the trades' unions successfully enforce submission to an equality of earnings, irrespective of strength, skill, or character—when you find they can compel a tariff of wages adapted to this equality—when they are found to preach, not simply an equal interest in the wage fund, but also in the profits of capital—there can be no doubt that the logic of ignorance would as easily lead them to a community of goods to be attained by a new distribution."

"Then, your view is that the greatest danger to this country is the want of an intelligent Christian civilisation for the labouring classes?" said Sir Guy.

"Certainly," said Malvoisin. "The future history of capital and labour may be described to consist in the successive steps of the solution of their mutual relations. At present, this relationship is a partnership in which the respective shares of the partners are ill defined. The tendency, through a series of struggles more or less violent, will be to make these relations more and more definite. The first step will probably elevate the skilled and intelligent workmen into positions giving them a more immediate interest in the profits of the whole enterprise. Subsequent steps will probably lead slowly to the admission of other classes of workmen to a more direct participation in the results. They will be assured wages so long as the factory is carried on; and when there are profits, they will have an additional remuneration proportionate to the profits. But it is clear that only a very intelligent class of workmen could be admitted

into such a participation of the profits, for it would involve an audit of accounts on fixed principles. The rate of progress towards such a form of co-operation between master and servant must, therefore, be proportionate to everything which tends to raise the moral and mental condition of the workmen. But the principle of co-operation, as contrasted with that of the discipline of which Mr. Clitherow has spoken, will be the distinguishing feature of two eras of civilisation."

"Our warehouses in Manchester are certainly conducted on this principle," said Mr. Clitherow; "and I hear that some services of the most highly-skilled branches of trade, such as among the machine-makers their overlookers, and first class of mechanics, are remunerated after this principle. The fact that the salesmen in the several departments of the warehouses, and the overlookers and mechanics, are of much higher intelligence than the common operative, illustrates your conception."

Of the passages descriptive of scenery the following is not the best, but the most easily detachable, and some readers may be surprised to find those "horrid factories" nestled in the bosom of the beautiful and romantic, and in close contiguity to the sites which the monks of old, excellent judges of the picturesque, fixed on for the site of their monastic abodes:

Whoever is familiar with the features of the chain of hills which separates the counties of York and Lancaster is aware that its wild moors, raised from eighteen hundred to three thousand feet above the sea, feed streams, watering valleys of great beauty on either slope of the desolate summits. The geologist who has climbed Ingleborough or Pennygent, and the sportsman who has pursued his game along Blackstone Edge, have often flung themselves at noon on some heathery couch, close to the tiny basin into which the rivulet of these heights tumbles over a mass of boulders. While they took their noontide meal, they might trace the descent of the stream over its precipitous bed, between two huge slopes of the mountain, without even a bush of hazel to cast a shadow on its path. But far below, several such brooks unite at the opening of a deep water-worn clough. Sometimes, as at Gordale, they are precipitated over a ledge into a chasm, at the bottom of which their waters are broken into a mass of foam, and the crash of their fall resounds from rugged precipices several hundred feet high. At others, the clough expands into a narrow grassy valley, the upland slopes of which are feathered with woods of ash, sycamore, birch, oak, or beech. The features of the dale are not unfrequently changed by some narrower gorge, through which the mountain river struggles—its path being deeply worn into the rocks by floods, as in the Orr below Hoghton Tower; or where the Lune chafes under the picturesque span of the bridge at Kirkby Lonsdale. But whoever has spent an autumnal day in the ruins of Bolton Abbey, and wandered along the river to Bardon Tower, will know what the force of the hill floods must be which has worn so narrow and deep a channel in the living rock for the Wharfe that it may be crossed by a single stride. The roar and turmoil of the torrent underneath might well make the step uncertain, and cause the catastrophe of the "strid," which robbed a noble house of its heir. These narrower gorges of the upland valleys have often banks two or three hundred feet high, clothed with woods, through which bluffs pierce too steep for the growth of timber, or where tall cliffs stand like pillars showing the lines of stratification amidst the alders, hazels, and ivy, which partially clothe their rugged and broken forms. The Ribble struggles through such a gorge in Gisborne Park, and the Hodder in the woods below Whitewell in the forest of Bowland. Issuing from these glades and cloughs, the Swale, the Wharfe, the Ribble, the Lune, the Aire, and the Calder, find wider vales with level meads, called "holms" or "ings," covered with the brightest verdure. In the openings of such valleys, still within the shadow of embowering woods, and not far from the roar of the stream over ledges of rocks, the monasteries of Fountains, Bolton, Salley, and Whalley, show where cultivation won from the primeval forests its early and richest rewards. The abbey mill ground the flour and meal of the community and its dependants. The fishery abounded in salmon and trout. The embattled wall and gates protected their flocks from the raids of the Scots, of which the beacon on the hill gave timely warning; while the matin and vesper hymn crept through the woods and floated down the stream, speaking, like a voice from another world, peace to the troubled tenants of this life. It is chiefly below the ruins of these abbeys that the fair virgin features of the valleys are scarred by manufactories. But the railway viaduct at Whalley bridges the Calder as high above the river's bed, just beyond the precincts of the abbey, as the Pont du Gard, with works of Roman simplicity and strength. The chimney of the loomshed built at its foot scarcely rises above the level of the iron road. The smoke of Leeds is blown over the ruins of Kirkstall, which echo the clangor of the passing trains. After the first print-works or cotton-mills are passed, factory and hamlet regularly succeed each other. But a short time ago the traveller, though on foot, may have been lost in the bewildering paths and morasses of some wild heathery moor. He has at length surmounted a ridge which displays to him a deep upland valley, divided into meadows and pastures, among which on the steep slopes two or three solitary homesteads are scattered. In the centre of the valley brawls a rapid stream, half hidden by alders, hazel, and ash. In a walk of a few miles the valley deepens; the slopes on either side become bare rocks, and, at length, on one side he passes beneath a wall of lofty crags, from the edge of which one of singular form beetles over, so like an eagle in act to spring from its eyrie into the air, that it is known as the Eagle's Crag. This is the valley of Todmorden; but at this very point a factory is built, in a gorge where there is barely space for the road, the mill, and the torrent between the crags and the opposite precipitous slope. Hence, all down the valley to Littleborough and Rochdale, the bottom of one of the most picturesque gorges in England is choked with mills, loomsheds, manufacturing hamlets, and villages in rapid succession; the railway, the canal, and the road often occupying the whole level space of the hilly pass. Here and there the farm-houses on the slopes alternate with some small, old, stone mansion, with a quaint porch, and over it a bay window and an escutcheon with a motto and date.

We hope to meet the author of "Scarsdale" again; and will conclude with the advice to him, or her, not to attempt next time to put so much even into the *omnium-gatherum* which the three-volume English novel has become.

Danesbury House. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. (Glasgow: Scottish Temperance League. London: Houlston and Wright. pp. 347).—We are informed by the preface that this is the result of a competition incited by an offer of 100*l.* for the "best temperance tale, illustrative of the injurious effects of intoxicating drinks, the advantages of personal abstinence, and the demoralising operations of the liquor traffic." It is cleverly written, and is constructed with as much ability as works produced under such inspiration usually are. The misfortune, however, is, that such works do no good, for the simple reason that they are liked only by those who do not need to be convinced; whilst to those who

require conversion they convey no faith. To take individual cases showing the evil effects of the abuse of liquor, and lay them before a drunkard, is to tell him nothing that he is not already acquainted with. None knows better than he the horrors of the pit into which he is plunged, and for every harrowing tale you can lay before him his own heart will supply fifty personal experiences more agonising to him, because closer to him. If habitual drunkenness be a mania (as medical psychologists are beginning to believe, having invented the word *dipsomania* for its definition), let it be legislatively so treated. When a person displays symptoms of suicidal monomania he is shut up in an asylum until his madness is overpast; why not treat him in a similar manner when he chooses the bottle instead of the knife? Such a measure would do more good than a whole library of such volumes as this "Prize Tale;" but neither such a measure nor the whole world full of such books will persuade those who can control themselves into abandoning the use of that generous juice of the grape which was given to gladden the heart of man.

We have also received: *One of Them*, No. VIII. By Charles Lever. (Chapman and Hall.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Professor at the Breakfast Table; with the Story of Iris. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. London: Sampson, Low, Son, and Co. pp. 410.

SINCE THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON IRVING, the position of the greatest American humorist has been succeeded to as of right by Oliver Wendell Holmes. The deep philosophical knowledge of the world, the faculty of penetrating to the root of human motives, combined with the power of teaching with a jest and sugaring an axiom with a joke, are gifts bestowed upon few. The author of the "History of New York" had them; so has "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." So had Aristophanes, Lucian, Shakespeare, Rabelais, and Swift; so had the authors of "Tristram Shandy," the "Anatomic of Melancholy," and "The Doctor." In this class—not perhaps in the very first rank of it, but still honourably conspicuous—has Holmes a title to a place, a place which we willingly concede to him. In comparing his works we do not prefer the present one to "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table;" on the contrary, we regard it as somewhat inferior in point of fullness. "The Autocrat," however, had the advantage of being a first idea. When Mr. Holmes was invited to contribute to the *Atlantic Monthly*, he utilised an idea which he had long been turning over in his mind, and produced "The Autocrat." That contained the accumulated materials which had been for a long time collected and matured in his mind. The success of "The Autocrat" has tempted forth "The Professor;" and it is no wonder that the latter should be less richly furnished than the former. Perhaps Mr. Holmes intended some signification of this by the graduated dignity of the names. Had Kit North written a second series of "Notes," it had been a failure. Who ever liked an *encore* as well as the original performance?

So here we are at the old "breakfast-table" again. The Autocrat and his newly-wed wife are not at home again yet from "doing" Europe. What talks there will be when they come back! There is, however, a friend of his to take his place—and take it he does with no small ability. Some of our old friends are here, as, for example, the landlady and her daughter, and "the young man John." Some new ones also, the most notable of whom is the intellectual cripple, "Little Boston," and the "Koh-i-noor," and Iris—the fair young beauty, of whom much is predicted but little performed, and who ends badly by making a very happy and commonplace match with the young Marylander, of whom nothing is proved but that he is handsome, muscular, and has curly hair.

This is the machinery; now for a little of the "talk." List to the Professor on the momentous subjects of Homœopathy and Spiritualism!

Now mark how the great plague came on the generation of drugging doctors, and in what form it fell. A scheming drug-vendor (inventive genius), an utterly untrustworthy and incompetent observer (profound searcher of Nature), a shallow dabbler in erudition (sagacious scholar), started the monstrous fiction (founded the immortal system) of homœopathy. I am very fair, you see—you can help yourself to either of these sets of phrases. All the reason in the world would not have had so rapid and general an effect on the public mind to disabuse it of the idea that a drug is a good thing in itself, instead of being, as it is, a bad thing, as was produced by the trick (system) of this German charlatan (theorist). Not that the wisest part of the profession needed him to teach them; but the routinists and their employers, the "general practitioners," who lived by selling pills and mixtures, and their drug-consuming customers, had to recognise that people could get well, unpoisoned. These dumb cattle would not learn it of themselves, and so the murrain of homœopathy fell on them.

You don't know what plague has fallen on the practitioners of theology? I will tell you, then. It is *Spiritualism*. While some are crying out against it as a delusion of the Devil, and some are laughing at it as an hysterical folly, and some are getting angry with it as a mere trick of interested or mischievous persons, Spiritualism is quietly undermining the traditional ideas of the future state which have been and are still accepted,—not merely in those who believe in it, but in the general sentiment of the community, to a larger extent than most good people seem to be aware of. It needn't be true, to do this, any more than Homœopathy need, to do its work. The Spiritualists have some pretty strong instincts to pry over, which no doubt have been roughly handled by theologians at different times. And the Nemesis of the pulpit comes, in a shape it little thought of, beginning with the snap of a toe-joint, and ending with such a crack of old beliefs that the roar of it is heard in all the ministers' studies of Christendom! Sir, you cannot have people of cultivation, of pure character, sensible enough in common things, large-hearted women, grave judges, shrewd business-men, men of science, professing to be in communication with the spiritual world and keeping up constant intercourse with it, without its gradually reacting on the whole conception of that other life. It is the folly of the world, constantly, which confounds its wisdom. Not only out of the

mouths of babes and sucklings, but out of the mouths of fools and cheats, we may often get our truest lessons. For the fool's judgment is a dogvane that turns with a breath, and the cheat watches the clouds and sets his weathercock by them,—so that one shall often see by their pointing which way the winds of heaven are blowing, when the slow-wheeling arrows and feathers of what we call the Temples of Wisdom are turning to all points of the compass.

—Amen! said the young fellow called John.—Ten minutes by the watch. Those that are unanimous will please to signify by holding up their left foot!

Here is a good excursus on talk:

What a man wants to do, in talking with a stranger, is to get and to give as much of the best and most real life that belongs to the two talkers as the time will let him. Life is short, and conversation apt to run to mere words. Mr. Huc, I think it is, who tells us some very good stories about the way in which two Chinese gentlemen contrive to keep up a long talk without saying a word which has any meaning in it. Something like this is occasionally heard on this side of the Great Wall. The best Chinese talkers I know are some pretty women whom I meet from time to time. Pleasant, airy, complimentary, the little flakes of flattery glimmering in their talk like the bits of gold-leaf in *eau-de-vie de Dantzic*; their accents flowing on in a soft ripple,—never a wave, and never a calm; words nicely fitted, but never a coloured phrase or a highly-flavoured epithet; they turn air into syllables so gracefully, that we find meaning for the music they make as we find faces in the coals and fairy palaces in the clouds. There is something very odd, though, about this mechanical talk.

You have sometimes been in a train on the railroad when the engine was detached a long way from the station you were approaching? Well, you have noticed how quietly and rapidly the cars kept on, just as if the locomotive were drawing them? Indeed, you would not have suspected that you were travelling on the strength of a dead fat, if you had not seen the engine running away from you on a side-track. Upon my conscience, I believe some of these pretty women detach their minds entirely, sometimes, from their talk,—and, what is more, that we never know the difference. Their lips let off the fluty syllables just as their fingers would sprinkle the music-drops from their pianos; unconscious habit turns the phrase of thought into words just as it does that of music into notes.—Well, they govern the world, for all that, these sweet-lipped women, because beauty is the index of a larger fact than wisdom.

And here a good lesson to the philologists:

Language is a solemn thing thing,—I said.—It grows out of life,—out of its agonies and ecstasies, its wants and its weariness. Every language is a temple, in which the soul of those who speak it is enshrined. Because time softens its outlines and rounds the sharp angles of its cornices, shall a fellow take a pickaxe to help time? Let me tell you what comes of meddling with things that can take care of themselves. A friend of mine had a watch given him, when he was a boy,—a "bull's eye," with a loose silver case that came off like an oyster-shell from its contents; you know them,—the cases that you hang on your thumb, while the *core*, or the real watch, lies in your hand as naked as a peeled apple. Well, he began with taking off the case, and so on from one liberty to another, until he got it fairly open, and there were the works, as good as if they were alive,—crown-wheel, balance-wheel, and all the rest. All right except one thing,—there was a confounded little *hair* had got tangled round the balance-wheel. So my young Solomon got a pair of tweezers, and caught hold of the *hair* very nicely, and pulled it right out, without touching any of the wheels,—when,—buzzzzzz! and the watch had done up twenty-four hours in double magnetic-telegraph time! The English language was wound up to run some thousands of years, I trust; but if everybody is to be pulling at everything he thinks is a *hair*, our grandchildren will have to make the discovery that it is a *hair-spring*, and the old Anglo-Norman soul's-timekeeper will run down, as so many other dialects have done before it. I can't stand this meddling any better than you, Sir. But we have a great deal to be proud of in the lifelong labours of that old lexicographer, and we mustn't be ungrateful. Besides, don't let us deceive ourselves,—the war of the dictionaries is only a disguised rivalry of cities, colleges, and especially of publishers. After all, it is likely that the language will shape itself by larger forces than phonography and dictionary-making. You may spade up the ocean as much as you like, and harrow it afterwards, if you can,—but the moon will still lead the tides, and the winds will form their surface.

The next extract we have marked for selection is one in which the repugnance which very virtuous but rigid people are apt to excite is very philosophically explained:

Why, I ask again (of my reader), should a person who never did anybody any wrong, but, on the contrary, is an estimable and intelligent, nay, a particularly enlightened and exemplary member of society, fail to inspire interest, love, and devotion? Because of the *reversed current* in the flow of thought and emotion. The red heart sends all its instincts up to the white brain to be analysed, chilled, blanched, and so become pure reason, which is just exactly what we do not want of woman as woman. The current should run the other way. The nice, calm, cold thought, which in women shapes itself so rapidly that they hardly know it as thought, should always travel to the lips *via* the heart. It does so in those women whom all love and admire. It travels the wrong way in the Model. That is the reason why the Little Gentleman said, "I hate her. I hate her." That is the reason why the young man John called her the "old fellow," and banished her to the company of the great Unrepresentable. That is the reason why I, the Professor, am picking her to pieces with scalpel and forceps. That is the reason why the young girl whom she has befriended repays her kindness with gratitude and respect, rather than with the devotion and passionate fondness which lie sleeping beneath the calmness of her amber eyes. I can see her, as she sits between this estimable and most correct of personages and the misshapen, crotchety, often violent and explosive little man on the other side of her, leaning and swaying towards him as she speaks, and looking into his sad eyes as if she found some fountain in them at which her soul could quiet its thirst.

Women like the Model are a natural product of a chilly climate and high culture. It is not

The frolic wind that breathes the spring,
Zephyr with Aurora playing,

when the two meet

—on beds of violets blue,
And fresh-blown roses washed in dew,

that claim such women as their offspring. It is rather the east wind, as it blows out of the fogs of Newfoundland, and clasps a clear-eyed wintry noon on the chill bridal couch of a New England ice-quarry. Don't throw up your cap now, and hurrah as if this were giving up everything, and turning against the best growth of our latitudes—the daughters of the soil. The brain-women never interest us like the heart-women; white roses please less than red. But our Northern seasons have a narrow green streak of spring, as well as a broad white zone of winter,—they have a glowing band of summer and a golden stripe of autumn in their many-coloured wardrobe; and women are born to us that wea-

all these hues of earth and heaven in their souls. Our ice-eyed brain-women are really admirable, if we only ask of them just what they can give, and no more. Only compare them, talking or writing, with one of those babbling, chattering dolls, of warmer latitudes, who do not know enough even to keep out of print, and who are interesting to us only as specimens of *arrest of development* for our psychological cabinets.

Here is a little gem of thought upon sectarian prejudices, put with great humour:

The Muggletonian sect have a very odd way of dealing with people. If I, the Professor, will only give in to the Muggletonian doctrine, there shall be no question through all that persuasion that I am competent to judge of that doctrine; nay, I shall be quoted as evidence of its truth while I live, and cited, after I am dead, as testimony in its behalf; but if I utter any ever so slight Anti-Muggletonian sentiment, then I become *incompetent to form any opinion on the matter*. This, you cannot fail to observe, is exactly the way the pseudo-sciences go to work, as explained in my Lecture on Phrenology. Now I hold that he whose testimony would be accepted in behalf of the Muggletonian doctrine has a right to be heard against it. Whoso offers me any article of belief for my signature implies that I am competent to form an opinion upon it; and if my positive testimony in its favour is of any value, then my negative testimony against it is also of value.

And here another, consequent upon the same:

Do you know that every man has a religious belief peculiar to himself? Smith is always a Smithite. He takes in exactly Smith's-worth of knowledge, Smith's-worth of truth, of beauty, of divinity. And Brown has from time immemorial been trying to burn him, to excommunicate him, to anonymous-article him, because he did not take in Brown's-worth of knowledge, truth, beauty, divinity. He cannot do it, any more than a pint-pot can hold a quart, or a quart-pot be filled by a pint. Iron is essentially the same everywhere and always; but the sulphate of iron is never the same as the carbonate of iron. Truth is invariable; but the *Smithite* of truth must always differ from the *Brownate* of truth.

A Second Series of Vicissitudes of Families. By SIR BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms, author of "The Peerage and Baronetage," &c. London: Longman and Co. 1860. pp. 438.

FOUR EDITIONS of the first series of "Vicissitudes of Families" having been called for within a very short space of time, Sir Bernard Burke has wisely resolved to show his sympathising readers that he by no means used up in his former work his budget of stories, and that the truthful annals of history are nearly as extensive as the inventions of fiction. This second series takes rather a wider scope than its predecessor, and does not wholly confine itself within the boundaries of the United Kingdom. The vicissitudes of the Bonapartes furnish a most interesting chapter; and an account of Thomas Ward, who from a groom in Yorkshire became Prime Minister of Lucca and afterwards of Parma, introduces us to some curious episodes in Continental politics. To many this chapter will be among the most attractive of the present volume. The events it chronicles are so recent—Baron Ward died in 1858—the facts which Sir Bernard gives us are so new and original, and the series of letters written by our *ci-devant* groom so honest, clear-headed, and free from diplomatic guile, that we defy the most rigid red-tapist, the most ardent defender of government by families, not to feel deeply interested in the fortunes of the successful Yorkshireman. By the way, Sir Bernard himself, with a somewhat exclusive touch of the Ulster King-at-Arms, speaks in this chapter rather approvingly of the fact—if fact it be—that humble birth "has prevented some of our most talented statesmen from gaining a thorough cordial influence over the English nation." He alludes, we suppose, to such statesmen as Canning, Huskisson, Sir Robert Peel, &c. Sir Bernard further speaks of "position and station being wanted in order to give a fair field to talent, integrity, and honest ambition." We think, with all due deference to the Ulster King-at-Arms, that this is putting the cart before the horse, and that talent, integrity, and honest ambition have a very fair field—and ought to have the fairest—for achieving position and station.

Passing over the introduction, which half argues, though in the most kindly and genial manner, that none of our great families ought to be allowed to die out of the land, we turn to the following chapters. But, nevertheless, "the old order changeth, giving place to new;" and an honest cotton-lord is, after all, worth ten thousand gentlemen who can trace their families back to Inachus, or who at least came in with the Conqueror, and yet cannot hold their own in this world with their well-filled purses.

"The Fall of Conyers" fills the opening chapter of Sir Bernard Burke's work; and let but our reader have been to Sockburn, in the county of Durham, and know something about—he will want no antiquarian's knowledge—Sir Roger the Constable, or Baron Conyers of Hornsby, or the many other goodly, brave, noble gentlemen who came from that old and long-renowned line, and he will, be he never so great lover of the nineteenth century, think that the last owner might have lived in some better place than the workhouse. He died out of it, we are happy to say, though entirely through the aid of that kindest of antiquaries, Mr. Robert Surtees. That he was a weakly, forlorn item of humanity to be rescued from this fate by charity we want no Mr. Gradgrind to tell us; but we are glad, for many reasons, that some sixty pounds saved him from it, and Sir B. Burke has done well in recording the names of the subscribers.

The story of the O'Connors of Connorville, co. Cork, begins somewhere in Cromwell's time, and ends with Feargus O'Connor. Nevertheless, listen to our pleasant guide, and there were far worse men than the Chartist orator. One of his early ancestors was in many points "a broth of a boy," though he would have been better had he lived within his income, and otherwise paid normal respect

to the laws of his country. Sir Bernard Burke shrewdly suspects that he wrote his own biography; if so, he certainly would have been the best reviewer of it. His successor, Feargus, is but little more modest, as the following will show:

"My grandfather was the wealthiest man in the kingdom, and kept the most splendid establishment."—"The people not only loved, but adored, both my father and my uncle Arthur. They were, perhaps, two of the finest-looking men, the most eloquent men, and the most highly educated men, in the kingdom."—"My uncle Arthur made the most splendid speech ever delivered, upon the question of Catholic Emancipation."—"I remember the time when my brother Roderick had four magnificent hunters, my brother Frank a splendid pony called 'Chick,' my brother Arthur as splendid a pony. . . . My brother Roger took his airing every day in a little chariot, a splendid covered carriage drawn by four goats magnificently harnessed." Of his progress at school, he says, "Although always flogged for not having my lesson, during the eight years I never missed the head premium in my class in everything." Of ancestral dignity—"My father was so proud of his descent from the Irish kings, that he would not allow a servant or labourer to call his sons or daughters 'Master' or 'Miss.' One day one of the labourers told my father that he wanted to see Master Arthur. 'Master Arthur!' exclaimed my father; 'you may as well say Master Duke of York, or Master Prince of Wales.'"

One of the most attractive chapters in this second series of "Vicissitudes of Families" is that headed "The last William Wray of Ards." We like the story all the better that Sir B. Burke is evidently in love with his subject, and that—*testantibus nobis*—the estate which the last Wray lost, and which is now in the possession of a near relative of the Marquis of Londonderry (Mr. Stewart), is perhaps the most beautiful throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. Donegal has many rare and beautiful nooks, but Ards is unique. Sir B. Burke describes it well:

The place was an oasis in a desert; all outside the park gates was mountain heaped upon mountain, stony valleys, huge grey boulders standing up like sentries on the road side; blue tarns, white strands dotted with dark pebbles, and broken tracts of brown bog, redeemed at intervals by patches of vivid verdure, virgin soil which no spade had ever violated; here, too, were stretches of natural wood, relics of the old forest: the dwarf oak; the rowan, with its red berries; the birch, with its pale stem; the silver ash, and the thick hazels; and the holly, growing most luxuriantly amidst fantastic rocks, and glittering greenly in the sunbeams. Here ran many a bubbling rannel, thundered many a torrent from its gully on the hill-side, and glittered many a lake far seen between the clefts of the mountains; among which, pre-eminent for its wild and romantic beauty, lay Glenveagh Lough, or the Lake of the Valley of the Deer, glancing like silver, or blackening like ink, as it alternated in sunlight or in shadow; deep, narrow, sublimely solitary, it runs up between the precipitous wall of Dooish Mountain, whose summit rises two thousand two hundred feet above the glen, and on the other side the steep rocks, and green declivities, and wooded precipices of the Glendowan Mountain, and Lossett, which signifies light. Here, at the time of which I write, the red deer ran and haunted these wilds in troops, sporting amidst the ancient oakwood of Mullanagore, part of which still remains, or slaking their thirst in the Burn of Glenlack, which rolls and whirls down the mountain for six hundred feet, or listening under the greenwood tree, and in the silence of the summer morning, to the roar of waters, where, across the lake, the Derrybeg Torrent is precipitated over a cliff of one thousand feet, and after raving amidst the lower levels, where the trees and brushwood half conceal its glancing waters, hurries into the tranquil bosom of lovely Glenveagh, and is at rest. A more exquisite gem of mountain, lake, waterfall, and woodland beauty, the wide world could scarce produce.

Round about Ards, each in itself "a joy for ever," lie Lough Salt, the mountain of Muckish, Dooish, and Altan, and, on the east, the sea—the wide, open, blue Atlantic. Altogether the estate is a perfect paradise; and thrice happy he who is the owner, and recognises his duties as owner. One brief episode we give, premising that Captain Stewart was an old Darnley Stewart, and had fought in Orange William's army:

At the time the feud took place William Wray was a young man—Stewart was bordering on seventy, and his strength broken with gout and illness. Three years before, at Horn Head, "they had sworn a friendship," probably post-prandial in its nature, and over a bottle of claret, and nothing interrupted the harmony of their intercourse, until one day Wray, walking on some of the silver strands which lined his verdant park, discovered a girl gathering oysters, whom he recognised as one of Stewart's tenants. This monstrous outrage on the sovereignty of his sway and the sanctity of his premises Wray highly resented, and told the offender that he considered it a crime for any one to gather there but himself or his servants. This of course was reported to the stern old Williamite, who next day dispatched his pinnace with twelve men with pistols, and armed to the teeth, commanded by Stewart's son, and "ready," so Wray writes, "by your direction to use me I know not how." This public affront awakened Wray's loftiest indignation, and on the 9th of November he challenges Stewart, tells him he "must have speedy satisfaction; that he was concerned to do so with a man of his years, but that his (Wray's) honour was at stake. Be master of your own weapons, fix the time and place; you must come alone as I will, as the sooner this affair is ended the sooner will revenge cease."

"WILLIAM WRAY."

Stewart's answer was immediate—having the same date; it is so spirited, and so like the neigh of an old war-horse that had probably heard the guns peal across the Boyne Water, that I will transcribe it all:

"Nov. 9th, 1732.—Sir, you say that you have received a deal of ill-usage from me; I am quite a stranger to that, but not so to the base usage you have given me, and all the satisfaction you intend me is banter by your sham challenge. If you be as much in earnest as your letter says, assure yourself that if I had but one day to live, I would meet you on the top of Muckish rather than lose by you what I have carried all my life.—Yours, CHARLES STEWART."

The duel never came off—kind friends, we suppose, explained; but, from all we know of it, Captain Charles Stewart had the best of the dispute. Of the Elwes, uncle and nephew, to whose history the next chapter is devoted, we learn little new. Each of them, too, was not without some romance in his career. John Mytton, of Halston, whose story follows, furnishes perhaps the most painful and interesting chapter in the book. Somehow or other we turn from O'Connors of Connorville, Maccarthys, and Bonapartes, and feel a more immediate interest in the Salopian chieftain, who died in the Bench Prison in 1834. Shropshire, above all other counties, has preserved its aristocracy,

chief amongst which were the Myttons. The story of the folly and sin of the last heir Sir B. Burke has well told.

Our space precludes us from saying more than that a pleasanter and more suggestive volume we have seldom met. Nevertheless, we may say, our Ulster King-at-Arms is best when he lets the Bonapartes alone, and tells us about our own Myttons and Maccarthys.

Ponticulus Græcus: Short Elementary Exercises from the Greek Testament, Æsop, and Xenophon. Arranged for Translation into Greek. [To accompany Pontes Classici, No. II.] By the Rev. JOHN DAY COLLIS, D.D., late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, Head Master of Bromsgrove School. (Longman and Co. 1860. pp. 23.)—In our previous notice of the volume to which this little manual forms a companion we objected to the elements of Greek being taught from the Testament. Our chief objections were and are that the Hellenistic Greek is quite unfitted for teaching classical Greek, and that the sacred volume is in a manner degraded by being converted into a Delectus. To acquire the elements of any language is at best a laborious and difficult task; and learners, even when advanced, have generally no great affection for the companions of their early drudgery. Be this, however, as it may, a knowledge of Hellenistic Greek, however accurate, is a very different thing from a knowledge of the Greek of Plato or Thucydides.

Pontes Classici, No. I.: a Stepping-stone from the Beginning of Latin Grammar to Cæsar. By the Rev. JOHN DAY COLLIS, D.D., Head Master of the Grammar School of King Edward VI., Bromsgrove; Honorary Canon of Worcester. (Longman and Co. 1860. pp. 181.)—A well-edited little volume, which will doubtless be serviceable to students just commencing Latin. Some teachers, however, will probably be of opinion that the learner is not sufficiently left to his own devices, as Dr. Collis has adopted the Hamiltonian method of rendering each Latin word into its English equivalent, throughout a considerable portion of his book. This appears to us to be the main, perhaps the only defect, of this *Pons Classicus*. We have noticed a few errors of type, such as "viderat," in the first line of Lesson I, for "vidērat," "nobilis" for "nobilis," &c.

The Handbook of Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry. (Cassell, Petter and Galpin. pp. 64.)—In these days of commerce "book-keeping and double entry" have become accomplishments, and the experience of our law courts teaches that few trade swindles are considered fraudulent, if only the accounts be kept in an orderly and scientific manner. As a text-book of this important accomplishment, this little volume may be recommended.

Shall the New Foreign Office be Gothic or Classic? a Plea for the Former. By Sir FRANCIS E. SCOTT, Bart. (Bell and Daldy. pp. 70.)—The accomplished Chairman of the Government School of Art at Birmingham—certainly no mean judge in this vexed question—here gives his verdict unhesitatingly for Gothic. At the opponents of this style he flings the weapons of his learning, experience, and powers of invective; and we hardly know which is the strongest. Against the artistic member for Birmingham Sir F. Scott is particularly irate.

We have also received pamphlets *On the Benefits likely to accrue from the Formation of an Agricultural Museum in London.* By Edward Crisp, M.D.—*The Screw Propeller: Who Invented It?* By Robert Wilson. (Glasgow: Thomas Murray and Son.)—*Preaching in Theatres: an Essay delivered at the East Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.* By T. A. Binckes. (Ward and Co.)—*The Operative Pioneer; or, the Short Time Question.* By James Kitchen. (Woolwich: P. W. Jackson.)—*Routledge's Natural History.* By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Part XVII. (Routledge.)

THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

"FRASER'S MAGAZINE" caters for the appetite of the day with a very readable article on "The Volunteer Course at Hythe School of Musketry," by Lord Bury. In a pleasant and familiar style, the noble volunteer recounts his experiences under the tuition of General Hay, interspersed with some general observations on rifle-shooting. In common with all who are very enthusiastic about the volunteer movement as a means of defence, Lord Bury takes what we are disposed to think a rather exaggerated view as to the importance of precision with muskets or rifles. The experience of the last Italian campaign—which is at present all we have to appeal to—teaches that the effect of the *armes de précision* is to bring war back to its first principles by making hostile forces close at once. Men will not stand still in masses to be shot down at long bowls, and the idea of making good practice at nine hundred or even three hundred yards upon a real field of battle is simply nonsensical. From an excellent essay "On the Importance of Energy in Life" we select a passage illustrating the effect of energy upon such characters as Brougham and Bright.

No one would apply the proverb touching "Jack of all trades" to Brougham, though it might have some bearing upon his case. But there are few pages of his compositions, we suspect, in which error or mistake is not to be found. He cannot implicitly be trusted to reproduce an authority, to put forth a statement, or to make a quotation correctly; his argument exhibits the manner and too often the substance of the onesidedness and ambidexterity of the bar; his conclusions are as often broadly right because he has taken the right side, as for his particular reasons, and still less for his logical deductions. Nor is the composition, though original in manner, sufficient to account for his literary and oratorical celebrity. His style is involved, sometimes lumbering; his expression is never felicitous or polished, seldom very weighty or forcible without the appearance of being forced; and though we will not say, with an alliterative wit who disliked him, that his iteration is "rather potter than power," still there is no doubt that his hyperbolic repetitions or heapings up became at one time a mannerism offensive to sound taste. But what energy pervades all his works, even where energy, as in scientific treatises, may not be quite in place—if it can be out of place anywhere; and what a wide knowledge of all ranks of men, and of all the business of life, the results of Brougham's incessant energy and activity, are found in them, giving them, where the subject is not passed as tempo-



From a Photograph by Messrs. Maull and Polyblank, 55, Gracechurch-street.

Samuel Warren.

rar
att
not
has
and
did
of
enc
siti
ref
for
mu
cha
vis
and
hal
ene
ha
the
thr
as
fri
sic
bes

sue
pop
Le
wh
an
inc
reg
of
any
a c
vie
jud
alr
rea
as
avo
in
wa
min
ret
fol
tio
an
pro
soc
po
mo
sch
me

bef
and
con
hy
for
acc
har
sen
wa
the
goc
the
wit

Mr
Da
sel
Ad
ver
cas
tak
sal
cas
mo
the
we
hav
had

cha
pop
Wh
men
(en
war
Ne
on
Hig
ma
acq
pop
Sci

2
has
stit
in A
tere
to l

rary, or extinguished by its realisation, as powerful though not so fashionable an attraction now as on their first appearance. But Brougham's success is really not literary, oratorical, or legal. No Englishman, except Peel or Wellington, has produced such changes in the world of opinion and practice as Brougham; and then it must be remembered that both Peel and Wellington in what they did wielded the whole power of government. Unless during the short period of his Chancellorship, not the brightest part of his career, Brougham had to encounter its open or secret opposition. Nay, he had more than official opposition to encounter. In law reform, though he might meet with individual reformers, he probably had the bulk of the profession against him thirty or forty years ago. In education at the same period he was in many cases not much assisted by ministers of religion, while in the matter of reforming the charitable "foundation" schools we may be sure he had to encounter all the *vis inertiae* of the larger number of trustees. But look at the state, both in fact and in opinion, of law and education now compared with what it was some half-century ago, and render that honour which is due to the wonderful energy of Lord Brougham, without which quality he could not have succeeded, had his knowledge, his reasoning powers, and his abilities been greater than they even are. For not only could he not have used them to force his way through such a phalanx of opposition, and to enliven such a mass of stolidity, as he had to do; he could not have borne himself up against the doubts of friends, the indifference of followers, the public fits of apathy, and the heart-sickness of hope deferred; nor have spoken, as he often had to do, with his best energies, to "the reporters."

Mr. Bright is another example of the power of energy in conducing to success, not only in speaking, but in life. He started without the prestige of popularity, station, antecedents, or connection, beyond what the Anti-Corn-Law League might give; but that to many was not much recommendation, even when they approved its objects; and of that League Cobden was the leader and animating spirit. His own peculiar views, as on peace, are not popular, or indeed possible, at least in his lifetime. He wants the geniality which is requisite to attain hearty popular favour, and his reputed religious profession of Quakerism does not much help him with the generality. Of knowledge, in any sense of scholarship, he has none. He may have logic enough to come to a conclusion, if you grant him his premises; but his mind is so one-sided, his views so limited to the narrow groove of his own notions, that he can form no judgment on any complex question unless the common sense of mankind has already settled it to his hand, and abstract truths he perverts in applying. His real opinions, if we are to judge by words uttered on the spur of the occasion as the Savoy question, are of the most sordid character; for besides his disavowal of all patriotism, all heroism, all the self-sacrifice of genius, in letters, in philosophy, in art, and in science, his grovelling instinct, if it could have its way, would effect the subversion of right and wrong, and induce the submission of free thought to despotic power, if any tangible gain were offered in return. Many, and we are of the number, think that George Fox and his early followers perverted the catholic spirit of Christianity by a narrow interpretation of particular texts, and by making articles of faith of questions of grammar, and the cut of a coat (though they had more reason for this last than the present world, with its no dress at all, can fully comprehend). Still, they soared far above the miserable principle of making double profits the motive power of a man's life. They might raise religious mountains out of very small mole-hills, but they were earnest in their belief, and for what they conscientiously believed, be it just or foolish, much or little, they were prepared, not merely to trample gain under foot, but to sacrifice comfort, freedom, and life itself.

Yet this degenerate representative of martyrs has obtained a high position before the world, and an influence in the Legislature, by earnestness and energy, and by little else, save fluency and the knack of forcibly putting one-sided commonplaces. It is true he has been aided by party organisation as well as by a habit, more dexterous than honest, of suiting himself to his company; for he spices his discourse to what he fancies the palate of his audience, and accommodates his principles to his own purposes, as in the case of the Birmingham electors and the Indian mutiny. Above all, he is aided, in a practical sense, by the balanced state of parties, and the want of principle, as well as want of strength of character, in our leading political men, which induces them to bid for his (very qualified) support. But though these things have a good deal to do with his influence, neither they, nor his intellectual powers, had they been multiplied indefinitely, would have raised him to his present position without his gladiator-like energy.

Mr. Hopkins gives the second part of his valuable review of Mr. Darwin's work; and among the minor contents of the number we select for honourable mention a paper entitled "A Plea for Truth in Advertisements," in which those puffing tradesmen who have converted the advertisement into a systematic falsehood are deservedly castigated. Those auctioneers and salesmen who delude persons into taking journeys by mis-descriptions of houses and estates for lease and sale are especially reprobated. We ourselves are acquainted with a case in point, wherein a gentleman was beguiled into wasting time and money by visiting a *maison de campagne* which, though a Paradise in the advertisement, turned out to be a pigstye in the fact. At the time we contended, and still maintain, that any one so aggrieved would have a remedy at law for both the time and the money of which he had been cheated.

Recreative Science, which not only keeps up but increases its character as one of the soundest and best-conducted periodicals for popularising correct views of science, is full of interesting matter. Where all is so good it is hard to choose; but we may specially mention an excellent paper on the rudiments of practical conchology (entitled "How we began Shell-collecting"), by Mr. S. P. Woodward, of the British Museum; a paper on "The Old Copper and the New Bronze Coinage," by Mr. Newton, of the Royal Mint; and another on "The Thermometer and Temperature," by Mr. E. J. Lowe, of Highfield House Observatory. In these days, when scientific books are made up to order out of old materials by persons who are totally unacquainted with what they profess to treat of, and when so much popular error is consequently abroad, such a publication as *Recreative Science* is a positive boon to the public.

The Assurance Magazine and Journal of the Institute of Actuaries has, among other valuable papers, one by Mr. Hodge, V.P. of the Institute of Actuaries, "On the Rates of Interest for the Use of Money in Ancient and Modern Times." As a careful inquiry into a very interesting point of what may be called commercial history, this deserves to be well spoken of.

We recommend to all who are interested in questions of mental pathology to peruse with attention Dr. Parigot's admirable exposition in the *Journal of Psychological Medicine* of the Belgian system of treating lunatics, as practised at Gheel in that country. The leading features of this system are a still greater freedom from confinement and restraint than has hitherto been attempted, and a substitution of the colonisation plan for that of a hospital. Free air, occupation, and a power of unlimited extension of accommodation, are among the benefits of this system.

The Englishwoman's Journal has an important letter from "A Physician," approving of the cultivation of medicine and anatomy by females, and presenting some sensible views thereon.

The Spiritualist Magazine continues to do battle with "Mr. Punch," but skirmishes too awkwardly and heavily to make much way with our dexterous and agile friend. Among many strange stories here narrated is one selected from Mr. Owen's recent "Footfalls," and to which the somewhat romantic title of "The Rejected Suitor" is given. A lady who had in early life rejected an aspirant for her hand, the initial letters of whose name were R. G. D., was subsequently waited upon and guarded by his spirit, which communicated with her by impelling her to write his messages upon paper. Fac-similes of this vicariously-spiritual handwriting are given: though we by no means see how they help us beyond the conclusion that they were written by the lady herself—as admitted. It appears, however, that this loving soul carried his post-mortem attentions to such a pitch as actually to busy himself with gratifying the whims of his adored one in the flesh. Thus:

Ten days after the last incident, namely, on Thursday afternoon, April 14, Mrs. W., happening to call to mind that R. G. D. had once presented to her a beautiful black Newfoundland dog, thought within herself, "How much I should like to have just such an animal now!" And, one of her servants happening to be near at the time, she said to her, "I wish I had a fine large Newfoundland for a walking companion." The next morning, after breakfast, a gentleman was announced. He proved to be an entire stranger, whom Mrs. W. did not remember to have ever seen before. He was a surveyor, from a neighbouring town, and led with him a noble black Newfoundland, as high as the table. After apologising for his intrusion, he said he had taken the liberty to call, in order to ask Mrs. W.'s acceptance of the dog he had brought with him. "You could not have offered me a more acceptable gift," said Mrs. W.; "but will you allow me to ask what induced you to think of bringing him to me?" "I brought him," he said, "because I do not intend, for the future, to keep dogs, and because I felt assured that in you he would find a kind mistress." Mrs. W. informed me that she had ascertained, to an absolute certainty, that the girl to whom she had spoken on the matter had not mentioned to any one her wish to have a dog, and, indeed, that the casual remark had passed from the girl's mind, and she had never thought of it again. A few hours only, it will be observed, intervened between the expression of the wish and the offer of the animal. Those who are as well acquainted with Mrs. W. as I am know that uprightness and conscientiousness are marked traits in her character, and that the above incidents may be confidently relied on as the exact truth. I had them direct from Mrs. W. herself, a few days after they occurred; and that lady kindly ceded to me the original manuscript of the two communications.

The ministrings of such a spirit must be so very convenient, that we are almost afraid when the story gets abroad ladies will be refusing their swains in the hope of converting them into similar ghostly *cavalieri sergenti*. Still we should like to know what would have been the mode of procedure had the lady expressed a wish for a new moire, a box at the opera, or a trip to Brighton.

The New Quarterly gives a well-written and compendious "Retrospect of the Literature of the Quarter."

We have looked over *The Eclectic* and the *Dublin University Magazine* without marking anything for special quotation. The *Westminster Review* opens with a serious and well-written remonstrance upon the vital question of "Strikes," which is becoming so important to the well-being of the trade of this country. The writer evidently understands the subject, and traces the evil to its proper source, mutual ignorance and mutual prejudice. If the views in this article could be generally understood by the work-people and by the employers—who need more instruction, because they have more error to unlearn—strikes would become impossible. A short but highly-eulogistic review of "The Mill on the Floss" gives opportunity for a very enthusiastic admirer of "George Eliot" to compare her, him, it, or them, with "Currer Bell," somewhat to the disadvantage of the latter.

Compared with George Eliot, Currer Bell is an uneducated rustic, who pours forth her feelings, her discontent, her disappointment, and almost her despair, without premeditation, without thought of art, without reflection, and relies only on the unity of impression for the artistic effect of the whole. Her fancy roams in lonely and savage solitudes, such as Salvatore Rosa would have painted, and she peoples her scenery with men as savage, whose good qualities are only recognisable by the imagination. George Eliot, on the contrary, has returned from these excursions wiser by the sense of their delusiveness, and resigned, like Goethe, to find in treatment and beauty of detail that satisfaction which the loftiest conceptions can only yield for a season. Compare the descriptions of nature in the works of these two remarkable women: how pure, objective, and external are the pictures found in George Eliot; how penetrated by the medium of the author's feelings in Currer Bell. In her we see through a haze, glorious indeed, and beautiful, but which dispenses with minuteness of detail like the loaded atmosphere of a picture by Danby; while George Eliot's landscapes are as clear as Teniers's, they have a bright colourless atmosphere, a full and serene life: they are dotted with homesteads, are full peopled by unpretending men, and give us back the beauty of our daily life under placid skies.

After the verdict we have already given upon "The Mill on the Floss" we need scarcely add that, in our opinion, this is much too complimentary to the author of that novel.

We have also received: *The London Review*.—*Good Words*. Part VII.—*The Welcome Guest*, Part IX.—*The National Magazine*,—*Duff's Hibernian Magazine*.

THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

THE MUSIC OF CHRISTOPHER GLUCK is making headway, and ere long will be as justly appreciated in English towns and cities as in those on the Continent. Mr. Charles Hallé's movements at Manchester and in London have had a beneficial effect among that class of the musical community who care nothing about scenic accessories or stage appointments. To those, however, who would realise more fully the idea of the composer, the production of "Orfeo e Euridice" at Covent Garden has been a source of more than ordinary gratification. Since our last issue "Orfeo" has been twice performed, and in each instance her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, have formed part of the audience. Putting aside the attractions incident to elaborate scenery and the charms of decorative splendour, there is sufficient material in the music itself and the magnificent performance of the principals to keep the interest in a state of perpetual buoyancy. Csillag's impersonation of the hero is profoundly artistic and touching; with such appeals as she makes, we cease to wonder that stern *Proserpine* did relent and restore the fair *Euridice*, according to request. The band gives a delicious reading to the music assigned them, and the choruses proceed from first to last with untiring animation and unflinching spirit. The ensemble also shows what a power exists in the management, and what prodigious strength it can bring to bear upon any desired consummation.

"Oberon, or the Elf-King's Oath," mated to Italian words, was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday. To the present generation of opera-goers Weber's last work partakes largely of the character of an entirely new one. "Oberon" was composed for Covent Garden Theatre, where it was performed for the first time on the 12th of April 1826. Weber came to England expressly to superintend its production. His health was then failing, and our chequered climate accelerated his death, which took place in London June 5th of the same year. Mr. Planché is the author of the verses to which the music is wedded. The subject of the opera is taken from Wieland's epic romance of the same name. The overture, which is highly characteristic of the drama, is well-known to the habitués of the Philharmonic and other great concert-rooms; there is something exceedingly wild and romantic in its design, but the principal subjects are never lost sight of. On the first rising of the curtain, Oberon's bower is exhibited; the King sleeps, while groups of fairies watch his slumber, and open a chorus, descriptive of the lightness of fairy footfalls. This abounds with sylph-like passages of semiquavers for the stringed instruments. Presently strains of highly original and beautiful harmonies are introduced; Oberon (Sig. Belart) awakes, and laments a vow that he has made with his Queen, *Titania*. This is done by a masterly composition in C minor, nine-eighth time, and full of abstruse harmony, expressive of his agitated state of mind. Puck (Mme. Lemaire) next appears, and informs Oberon of a strange sentence just passed by Charlemagne on a brave knight, *Sir Huon of Bordeaux* (Sig. Mongini), who, having offended the Emperor, has been pardoned only on condition of repairing to Bagdad, slaying him who sits at the Caliph's left hand, and then seizing and claiming as his bride the daughter of the eastern monarch. In a vision, Huon is shown the fair *Reiza* (Mlle. Tietjens), who trills out a few pretty bars in E minor while the Knight is dreaming. Oberon promises to defend Huon in his venture eastward, and gives him a magic horn, the sound of which will bring him aid in peril. The scene now changes suddenly from a fairy bower on the banks of the Tigris to the sunny city of Bagdad seen in the distance; the music accompanying this extraordinary transition is not a little remarkable. Huon, finding himself in the chosen field of his daring exploit, gives expression to his feelings in a fine bravura, descriptive of a battle-field with all its horrors and glories. There are several movements in this composition; some elaborate, others gay, and in strong contrast. We are now favoured with the vestibule of the harem. *Fatima* (Mme. Alboni) enters hastily, and informs Reiza of the sudden arrival in Bagdad of a Christian knight. After four bars of introductory symphony for the violoncellos, Reiza bursts forth in strains as new as they are magnificently grand, the burden of her song being the intense affection she has for Huon, and the joy experienced by the prospect of a deliverance from the hated *Babekan* (Sig. Gassier), to whom she is unwillingly affianced. This melody passes into a duet, and then culminates with a chorus. In act the second the nuptial ceremonies between the Caliph's daughter and Prince *Babekan* are about to be consummated, when Huon forces his way into the hall; a scene of consternation ensues; Huon is attacked by *Babekan*; the latter is killed, while the attendants are spellbound from the effect of the magic horn. Huon bears off his prize, followed by *Sherasmin* (Sig. Everardi) and *Fatima*, who, plighting a mutual troth, follow the example of their master and mistress. The chorus that precedes this bustle and excitement is a compound of the rich and strange. A beautiful song is given to *Fatima*, expressive of trust in her lover, beginning in the minor, and ending in the major key of E. A quartet for two sopranos, tenor, and bass, immediately succeeds. This is

sung by the four lovers, and is a fine specimen of the union of melody and harmony. Now comes an incantation scene, in which the music is exactly suited to such creatures of supernatural birth, who are generally portrayed with a strong tinge of the mischievous in their composition. According to a time-honoured proverb, "the course of true love never runs smooth." So Huon the brave and Reiza the fair quickly discovered. Puck summons the spirits of the storm, and anon the tempest-tossed bark, driven at the mercy of the winds and waves, strikes on a rock, and is dashed to pieces. Huon and Reiza reach the shore nearly exhausted. A preghiera to the ruler of the awful hour is put into the mouth of Huon; the music is well conceived and impressively solemn. On recovering herself, Reiza apostrophises the ocean in a bravura, beset with difficulties—one, however, from which truly magical effects may be produced. A waving melody is assigned to *Roshana* (Mlle. Vaneri), as she floats in mermaid guise close to the shore on which the lovers have been wrecked; and then comes a duet for Oberon and Puck, with a chorus. Up to this point the only pieces that excited much attention were the song given to Mme. Alboni, and the quartet attached to it. This, no doubt, arises from their being known, through the occasional introduction of them at concerts; but there is less of the familiar style in "Oberon" than in any work of the same rank with which we are acquainted. Even in the matchless *chef d'œuvre* of Mozart are pieces calculated for the universal ear, which strike instantaneously, and win the favour of the commonest auditor at the very first hearing. Not so this last production of Weber; nearly every page of it contains some gem of thought, but which to the untutored multitude must be frequently made manifest before it can be comprehended. As the opera stands for repetition on Thursday, further remark may be postponed to a future number. Meanwhile we would pay a passing tribute of respect to the executive, for the ability and taste displayed in the mounting of this really great lyric work. All the dresses, machinery, scenery, and appointments are new; and, to add still more to the completeness of the getting up, the chorus-singers appeared to know what they were about, and the band—saving and except "that dreadful drum"—paid due respect to the *f's* and *p's* "writ down" for them, as well as to the significant movements of the wand waved by the *chef d'orchestre*—Mr. Benedict.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—Comparisons may be invidious, yet at times we can't help indulging in them. The final concert, given at St. James's Hall on Friday evening the 29th ult., threw nearly all those anterior completely into the shade. Mr. Benedict had gathered around him a picked phalanx of instrumental performers, and the programme was richer than usual in vocal soloisms. Macfarren's cantata, "May Queen," exacted the suffrages of the audience to a large extent, and the applause, to our thinking, were in the generality of instances well deserved. The concerted music would have challenged criticism had the movements of the band been better understood by the chorus. This defect may be referred to a want of those necessary rehearsals which, at this busy season, cannot be obtained without much difficulty. Mr. Benedict's "Tempest" overture was played magnificently; so also a serenade of Mendelssohn's for pianoforte with orchestral accompaniments. In this latter Mr. Charles Hallé sustained the important part given to the solo instrument. The "Ave Maria," from the posthumous opera of "Loreley," had, as on previous occasions, Mme. Catherine Hayes for its chief interpreter. Miss Stabbach impersonated the *May Queen* in the cantata. Miss Messent selected "Selva opaca," from "Guillaume Tell;" and Mr. Santley a scena, "By him betrayed," from an opera of Mr. Benedict's, entitled "Diego di Lara." Every piece submitted met with a hearty commendation from a highly appreciative auditory.

A special meeting of the Sacred Harmonic Society was convened on Friday, the 29th ult., in order to afford the Orphéonistes an opportunity of hearing the music of Handel. The aspect of Exeter Hall was very different from that it usually wears, as the auditory consisted exclusively of our French visitors. Selections from "Samson," "Judas Maccabeus," "Israel in Egypt," and "Messiah," performed as they were in magnificent style, seemed not more to astonish than to awe. It was quite evident, from the profound silence that reigned during the performance of Handel's colossal choruses, and the almost irrepressible outbursts of enthusiasm which followed, that a striking impression was made. Several requests for a repetition of choruses were complied with, and Reeves felt that no other door was open for silencing his auditory than that of singing the martial air from "Judas Maccabeus" a second time. Mlle. Parepa also produced startling effects in the brilliant air that precedes the final chorus in "Samson;" and Mme. Sainton-Dolby, in the more quiet and prayerful melody, "Return, O God of Hosts," enkindled a very warm feeling of delight. The National Anthem could not be overlooked; this brought out "Partant pour la Syrie;" then came waving of hats, shouting loud and long, and eventually—just within the stipulated time—a departure. On Saturday a supplementary concert of the Orphéonistes took place at the Crystal Palace. As the programme consisted chiefly of the pieces to which we have before called attention, it is only neces-

sary to state that they were sung with additional spirit, and afforded the listeners a good opportunity of estimating more fully both the character of the music sung and the qualifications of these French choristers for its development.

A farewell concert was given on Saturday at St. James's Hall by the band of the Imperial Regiment of the Guides. The object of the meeting was to aid the funds of the French Charitable Association. In addition to the music set down for the instrumentalists, were choruses by one of the choral societies of Orphéonistes, and solos by Mlle. Parepa, M. Jules Lefort, and M. Burdini. Much of the interest centered in the play of this incomparable band. With two exceptions, the pieces chosen by M. Mohr, the conductor, were fresh to London concert-rooms. It is almost unnecessary to dwell upon the excellent manner in which the programme was played out, as a single hearing of the Guides invariably enforces a conviction of their superiority, both in fairy and martial music, to any other institution of the kind existing in our own country.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The sixth and concluding concert of the present season was given on Monday evening to a more than usually crowded audience. A tolerably correct estimate may be formed of the value of this concert in a musical sense by the merest glance at the programme:

PART I.			
Sinfonia in D	(Op. 7.)	Mozart.	
Recit. and aria	"Tu m'abandonni."	Spohr.	
	(Miss Louisa Pyne.)		
Concerto, pianoforte in G minor		Dussek.	
	(Miss Arabella Goddard.)		
Overture	"Naiades."	Sterndale Bennett.	
PART II.			
Sinfonia in C minor	(No. 5.)	Beethoven.	
Aria	"Nil lasciar la Normandia." (Roberto il Diavolo.)	Meyerbeer.	
	(Miss L. Pyne.)		
Overture	"Jubilee."	Weber.	
Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Doc.			

Every piece in the above selection may be regarded as of the most unexceptional kind, and quite in consonance with the high pretensions of these Philharmonic meetings. The sinfonia in D is remarkable for the melody and quietude that pervade it. As a specimen composition it shows that every style adopted by its author has a peculiar excellence. Mozart was in many respects a creator, and yet no composer was more strictly classical. To this all his works bear testimony, that in D not excepted. Dussek's concerto became familiar to the English public about two years since at St. James's Hall, being introduced there by Dr. Wylde at his Philharmonic Concerts. Beethoven's colossal symphony is invariably played during the season once—never too often. The overture by Weber was fitly selected for the concluding piece. It was written to celebrate the fiftieth year of a late King of Saxony's reign. Like most of Weber's orchestral works, it requires to be frequently heard in order to comprehend its designs and to enter into the whole of its effects. It concludes with our national air, which in Weber's time was beginning to be employed in various parts of the Continent to express loyalty, and was chosen by him for this purpose long before he had turned his thoughts westward to the isle that gave it birth. The vocal pieces assigned to our favourite English donna were admirably rendered, and the instrumental selections given with wonderful finish and exactness. Thus has ended the forty-eighth season of the Philharmonic Society. Financially it has been highly prosperous, and in a musical sense has exhibited strong signs of advancement. Next year the number of concerts will be extended from six to eight.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—What with a tempting programme and the spur that the magic words "last night" generally give to popular performances, St. James's Hall was more crowded on the 2nd inst. than on any occasion during the seven-and-twenty meetings that have made up a second season. Although the programme purported to deal with "various masters," the novelties were confined to a quartet of Spohr's in C major for two violins, viola, and violoncello, and a duet of Mozart's in D major for two pianofortes; the other music was in reality popular, having been made so since the institution of these weekly meetings. Mr. Charles Hallé selected for pianoforte solus, some harpsichord lessons composed by Domenico Scarlatti; and Miss Arabella Goddard repeated Handel's *suite de pièces* in E major, in which the Harmonious Blacksmith appears in five different guises. Mr. Sims Reeves was in excellent voice, and sang Beethoven's "Liederkreis"—cycle of songs—in the most finished and impassioned style. In the hands of any singer less gifted than this justly-celebrated tenor, it is very questionable whether these "lays of the heart" would be at all effective; they require great delicacy of treatment, seeing that the melodies melt into one another, and to the singer is assigned the task of exhibiting their various phases, and of giving them an appropriate development. Mr. Santley was scarcely happy in Schubert's song of "The Wanderer," but succeeded better in "Il pensier," from Haydn's "Orfeo e Euridice." In Mendelssohn's quartet in E flat major, as in that of C by Spohr, M. Sainton, Herr Goffrie, Mr. Doyle, and Sig. Piatti fully sustained the high reputation they have gained as performers of classical chamber music. The success of these concerts, we have every reason to believe, has exceeded the expectation of their promoters, certainly of the public generally, whose vision was too dim to perceive that the time was ripe for the introduction of music of a much higher order than had been previously furnished for the growing taste. Henceforth we may

award these Popular Concerts a permanent position among the necessary institutions of the country; and as "onward" is the motto of the executive, we may anticipate a third season, which commences in November, as one that will open up new stores of musical knowledge, and bring out of many valuable yet unexplored treasures things new and old.

Mr. John Ella's last Musical Union matinée on Tuesday at St. James's Hall was brilliantly and fashionably attended—a deserved tribute of respect for the tact and taste in the management of this aristocratic society. M. Sainton, Sig. Piatti, Herr Lubeck, Mr. Charles Halle, and a "pick" from the Covent-garden orchestra, gave splendid readings to the classic pieces selected. The vocal gleanings were few in number, and these were assigned to Mlle. Artot, a young lady destined to play an important part in the walks of lyric art.

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Hanover-square Rooms. St. George's Choir. 8.
	Beethoven Rooms. Mme. de Vacheren's Concert. 8.
	St. James's Hall. Mr. Raynor's Concert. 8.
	Willis's Rooms. Sig. Nappi's Morning Concert. 8.
TUE.	Willis's Rooms. Sig. Giardoni's Concert. 8.
	Crystal Palace Brass Band Contest. 3.
WED.	Hanover-square Rooms. Miss Eleanor Ward's Concert. 8.
	Beethoven Rooms. Mr. Blagrove's Concert. 8.
	Crystal Palace Brass Band Contest. 3.
	Surrey Gardens. Mr. Balfe's Concert. 7.
THURS.	Collard and Collard's Rooms. Miss Lascelles' Matinée Musicale. 3.
SAT.	Willis's Rooms. Mr. William Bathurst Birch's Concert. 8.
	Crystal Palace. Vocal and Instrumental. 3.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE PRINCIPAL EVENT at the London theatres is the revival at the Olympic of Mr. F. Talfourd's burlesque of "Shylock." Those who remember this piece of "excellent fooling" when it was originally produced at this theatre, as the medium employed to introduce Mr. Robson to a West-end audience, will entertain an agreeable recollection of it as one of the happiest and most successful attempts at burlesquing a great subject without degrading it. This rare result was partly due to the skill and good taste of Mr. Talfourd (for, burlesque-writer as he is, we believe that this gentleman has good taste), but very much also to the marvellous intensity which the actor threw into the principal part. So earnest was Mr. Robson in his delineation of the part, and so completely did he succeed in making the audience forget the absurdity of the language, that an opinion was very generally entertained that if Mr. Robson were to play the real part he would be thoroughly successful. This opinion we do not share, nor does the actor himself, or he would by this time have made the experiment. To those, however, who are curious to examine the proximity of the ridiculous to the sublime, and who can understand the difference which exists between burlesque and grotesque, the revival of Mr. Talfourd's "Shylock" offers some curious considerations.

The directors of the Crystal Palace Company leave no opportunity for bringing profit to the magnificent establishment under their care unimproved. The Orphéoniste speculation was, we fear, a loss to them, in spite of the national enthusiasm improvised for the occasion. The weather and the volunteer movement conspired to make that a failure; but we are glad to find that, instead of being discouraged by their misfortune, the directors are setting bravely to work to repair the damages. The programme of their coming proceedings is before us, and certainly there is great variety. Yesterday (Friday) was the Grand Opera Concert, and to-day Mr. Rarey adds his horse-taming to the attractions of the Crystal Palace. On Monday the prizes won at Wimbledon by the rifle-shooters will be distributed to them at Sydenham, and a "Great Rifle Fête" will ensue. On Tuesday and Wednesday will be given "the greatest brass band contest which has ever been held," no less than ninety-nine brass bands, of 2600 performers, having determined to blow their hardest against each other. No doubt the feat of that son of Eolus who blew a French horn straight will be equalled, if not surpassed. At any rate, let those who value their tympanums beware. On Thursday there is to be a "National Rose Show," and on Friday an "Extraordinary Array of Talent"—a phrase of vague promise which almost leads us to hope that the directors themselves will do something to amuse their visitors. So next week at Sydenham will be a busy and a merry one.

After a severe contest for the post of organist at the Leeds Town Hall, the judges have recommended Mr. Wm. Spark, of Leeds, as the person best qualified for the situation. There were twenty-two candidates, who were ultimately reduced to seven; and these were known to the judges only by an alphabetical letter, previously drawn by the players. The following three were returned in their order of merit: Mr. Wm. Spark, Leeds (G); Mr. W. Parratt, Huddersfield (E); and Mr. Taylor, Gloucester (C). In conjunction with Mr. Henry Smart, of London, Mr. Spark was the designer of the magnificent organ, the beauties of which he will now be enabled to display. The salary is 200*l.* per annum.

The catalogue of musical copyrights of Mr. Z. T. Purday was submitted to the public by auction by Messrs. Pattick and Simpson, on Monday and Tuesday last, when Mr. J. E. Carpenter and J. P. Knight's popular ballad, "Beautiful Venice," published originally twenty years ago, realised 75*l.* The same author's well-known song (set by Perring), "Have faith in one another," was knocked down, after a spirited competition by "the trade," at 48*l.*; while "The Maids of Merry England," another popular song, found a purchaser at 89*l.* George Barker's well-known bass song, published four-and-twenty years ago, was put up at 50*l.*, and, after a sharp contest, fell into the hands of Mr. Joseph Williams for 101*l.* Mr. J. E. Carpenter's first-published song, "I'm quite the Ladies' Man," once all the rage, was put up at the sale, but claimed by the author, the copyright having reverted to him by time. Mr. Metzler, however, purchased the plates, subject to arrangement. A number of other songs and duets by Carpenter and S. Glover also realised high figures.

The *Bonner Zeitung* contains the following: "Professor Nicolovius has just transmitted a very valuable musical relic to the library of our University. It is a sheet of paper filled with notes in Beethoven's handwriting, containing fragments of the principal aria, in soprano, in the first act of 'Fidelio,' with a variety of other sketches of composition. This is a valuable addition to our beautiful collection of autographs."

ART AND ARTISTS.

BARRY AND THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

A DESIGN FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERY was engraved in last week's *Builder*, made about a quarter of a century ago by the late Sir Charles Barry, as a kind of emendation on that of Wilkins. It had been prepared "at the desire of Sir Edward Cust, to show the effect of a loftier building" than that proposed, but of the same size and cost. Etchings of the two designs—that of Wilkins and of Barry—were at the time privately circulated, in order to create "a feeling in the public mind" sufficiently strong to induce the Government to require Wilkins to modify his design. It was hardly a professional or seemingly step for a brother architect to lend himself to, whatever the demerits of poor Wilkins's design, about which there certainly were plenty to harry the hapless man. The proceeding has a strong family likeness to certain other manoeuvres, still more questionable on the score of good taste and common decency, persevered in last year by the Barry faction against Mr. Scott in the matter of the new Foreign Office. When we say that the design in question—in which it was contemplated to set the Gallery further back—is far better than that of Wilkins, we do not say much, but we say all that can be said for it. It has the marked superiority of being in the bright, cheerful Italian style, instead of in the heavy classic one; and has that air of taste—not however, at any time, amounting to art or architectural genius—which was the signal characteristic of Barry. The proposed building would have been in two stories, besides a rusticated basement. The "posterous portico" and the culinary-looking cupolas are eliminated. In the place of the former we have the sensible feature of one central opening on the basement, leading to Castle-street, affording the means of ready access to the interior of the Gallery, and economising space—that of which we are now so sorely feeling the need. The "architecture," or architectural pretence rather, is of course, as in all modern classic, a mere matter of superficial decoration—a mask, not a constructive reality; and is something in the style of the same designer's Parliament-street *façade* of the Board of Trade. It is made up of a double row of attached pilasters, of blank windows and oval recesses with pedimented tops. A balustrade, with a row of statues along it, crowns the top. A pair of useless and not impressively beautiful turrets in the centre is brought in for the sake of the "composition," after the wont of "classic" architects, and breaks the monotony of the scenic show. The whole design, especially in its details, and in the careful attention given to the *finish* of it throughout, shows, as we have said, unquestionable taste, in the common acceptance of the term, and refinement of an elegantly puerile and meaningless stamp. There would have been no flagrant ridicule nor disgrace inflicted on a noble site had it been erected instead of the portentous blunder for which Englishmen have to thank Mr. Wilkins. During the latter years of his life Barry—for he liked to have a finger in every architectural pie—made sketches for the improvement of the present building. And what the *Builder* calls his "matured ideas" on the subject differed considerably from his previous ones as embodied in the design we have been describing. But we rather fancy the world can dispense with them; has, in fact, had enough of Barry—as an architect.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.

SOME IMPORTANT ARCHITECTURAL WORKS have lately been commenced by the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle, in Sussex. They are on a more extensive scale than anything projected on this grand historic site since the colossal re-edification of the pile by Charles, eleventh Duke of Norfolk, was suspended by his death in 1815, after an outlay, during a quarter of a century, of more than half a million of money. Since that date comparatively little had been done to continue or alter what he effected, except about ten years ago, when the massive castellated gateway from the town, and adjacent walls were built. The new work now actually in progress consists of a chapel of considerable dimensions, a smaller private chapel, with sacristy, &c., and a hall which is to communicate by a staircase with "the Baron's Hall," left unfinished in 1815, and never subsequently completed. On the same (or west) wing of the court the erection of a new kitchen at an angle near the Baron's Hall, and of a tower over it, is contemplated hereafter. At the opposite (or east) wing also, a very considerable extension forms part of the projected additions, including a suite of private apartments, with which the present castle is insufficiently provided, a gallery communicating with them, the whole to end in a tower, which is to be used as an armoury. It is intended to complete the Baron's Hall, and effect some alterations in the interior of the present castle. To make way for the works now progressing on the west side, a previous chapel of very paltry architecture, one of the creations of half a century ago, some other minor buildings and offices, also, alas! a portion of the genuine ancient walls, have been demolished. The new part will communicate, as we said, with the Baron's Hall at one end, and at the other terminate with the ancient remains next the keep. The magnificent originator of the modern castle—who, like all "restorers," was even more a destroyer than a builder—was "his own architect," and by his admirers was described as the founder of "a new style of architecture," not to say a new "order," one which has happily found no imitators. In carrying out his schemes the present Duke has been less venturesome, and has gone to an architect for his design; viz., to Messrs. Hadfield and Goldie, of Sheffield and London. He is his own builder, however, eschewing the contract system; buying his own materials, employing his own workmen, and appointing his own clerk of the works. The execution promises to be of great excellence, solidity, and finish; the

aim being to obtain the best materials and the best workmanship. This alone will give a character to the buildings, a technic and material force of expression, which will be sure to command some degree of respect. In portions of the exterior the squared flints of the district are being used—a material turned to such good account in more than one local ancient example, indeed in a remnant of the original castle itself. The beautifully-finished working and setting of these flints have almost an æsthetic charm, and suggest a durability contract-work would scarcely put us in mind of. The ashlar, which is being employed for the interior as well as exterior, is of equal nicety and perfection. Polished granite shafts will form another technic beauty of the edifice. The works will be pursued at leisure, and will spread over several years. The progress already made does not extend many feet above the foundations. As a design the new erections will undoubtedly prove, if not very original, yet a great improvement (thanks to our present advanced knowledge of Gothic) on the eccentricities, the *soi-disant* "Saxon" and Heaven knows what, of the previous half-million's worth of masonry. The whole will be in the Perpendicular style, of a creditable kind, which will perhaps agree with the surrounding buildings better than any earlier or nobler Gothic. One part indeed—and this is somewhat of an anomaly—the crypt under the principal chapel, will affect the Norman style. Beyond the castle grounds, in an outskirt of the town called "St. Mary's Gate," the Duke of Norfolk has also just begun erecting at his own cost a building of less important character, Roman Catholic schools, from the design of the same architects, Messrs. Hadfield and Goldie. They will be of red brick, with stone dressings, and in the familiar type of modern school architecture.

MR. RUSKIN is, we believe, enjoying his usual annual tour in Switzerland. He has this time wisely abstained from the irksome and unthankful task he had during the five previous years voluntarily imposed on himself, of giving the world "Notes" on the Academy and other exhibitions. He had found the completion of the bulky, elaborately-illustrated fifth volume of "Modern Painters" quite labour enough for one season.

We see by an advertisement the Artists' General Benevolent Institution have to thank "D. C. G." for £l. 7s. 6d., "being a moiety of the profits arising from the 'Memoirs of a Brother Artist.'" In the presence of so much good feeling on the author's part, we could wish his profits had been still greater, or his publishers more liberal.

The Irish correspondent of the *Times* announced recently that a grandson of O'Connell, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, of Derrynane Abbey, had embraced the profession of architect; having completed his course of study under Mr. Hansom, and spent some time in travel and study of the best examples of ecclesiastical architecture. The prestige of his name and descent will doubtless, in his native country, attract much sympathy to his career.

Mr. John Watkins, the artist and photographer, of Parliament-street, had the honour of attending at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday last, and taking sittings of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, prior to his departure for Canada. Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, governor, and Captain Grey, equerry to the Prince of Wales, also sat to Mr. Watkins on Wednesday. The Earl of St. Germans and Major Teesdale having previously given sittings to the same artist, a series of photographs has been completed by him of the gentlemen who will officially accompany the Prince of Wales.

The *Builder* tells us it is proposed to do honour to the memory of Pugin, as one of the founders of the Gothic Revival, and of true knowledge of mediæval art. The project takes a novel and, we think, very commendable turn; quite in keeping with what would have been Pugin's wishes. The intention is to raise a fund to be called "The Pugin Travelling Fund," out of which architectural students are to be awarded travelling scholarships as it were: a sum of money to be expended in a year's travel throughout the United Kingdom, devoted to the study and illustration of our noble monuments of mediæval architecture, sculpture, and painting. Such travel is the only basis of a sound knowledge of Gothic. And we remember the idea of this course of study, and of something like these scholarships, having been started by Pugin himself in his "Contrasts" as an ideal dream, at a time when the notion seemed an idle absurdity to the majority of his contemporaries among architects. We wish the project all success, and rejoice to hear that a committee is being formed for the reducing it to practical shape, and for raising the required amount by subscriptions.

The "mouldering toy," as Mr. Ruskin, in his recent volume of "Modern Painters," aptly calls the New Houses of Parliament, is becoming dangerous. A week or two ago, "a large mass of rotten and decaying stonework," reports the *Building News*, "forming the canopy to the niche containing the statue of Charles II., broke away, and fell to the ground with great violence, from a height of about 50 feet, *smashing the pavement with the violence of the concussion.*" It was well this occurred early in the morning, "about four o'clock," when there happened to be no policeman or senator below to have his head smashed instead. The statue in question is located not on the comparatively lonely river-front, but on the side next Old Palace-yard. "Several men," adds our esteemed contemporary, "are still engaged daily in applying a solution to the more decayed parts of the pile with brushes." But it seems to us they had far better be engaged in removing the menacing "ledges and projections" all round the building, which are so actively disintegrating. An embrocation is mild treatment of so carious a case. What, by the way, is to be the annual cost of this perpetual attempt to avert the anachronism of an impatient and meddlesome antiquity which is continually overtaking the unlucky edifice before it can get finished?

On Tuesday next, the 10th, Messrs. Christie will sell a collection of drawings and choice prints, a portion of that of Mr. H. V. Tebbs. A notable feature of this collection is Ary Scheffer's original drawings for "Dante and Beatrice," and "Faust and Marguerite in the Garden;" also a complete series of Scheffer's engraved works, in early states.

On Saturday last, the pictures which formed a portion of the Belvedere Collection, the property of Sir Culling Eardley, realised at Christie's the prodigious sum of 22,575*l.* We give the prices of the principal items: Lot 2. Gaspar Poussin—A grand classical landscape, with figures on a road on the bank of a river, buildings on a rocky

height, and mountainous background; 115 gs. (Rutley). 7. Tintoretto (Jacopo Robusti)—Venus, Vulcan, and Cupid, in an apartment; 220 gs. (Blake). 9 and 10. Philip Wouvermans, born at Haarlem 1620, died 1668—A Ménage, or Riding-house, beneath a wooded bank, with cavaliers and horses, a cannon at the top; an upright cabinet picture. *With the companion*, a Manège beneath a wall, with sculptured ornaments above, a farrier and horses, with attendants; 180 gs. (Blewitt). 11. Paolo Veronese (Cagliari)—The Marriage in Cana; 115 gs. (Emerton). 12. David Teniers the Younger—Interior of the Archduke Leopold's Picture Gallery at Brussels; Teniers engraved the pictures of the Archduke's Gallery; the engravings are contained in a volume, large folio, entitled "Theatrum Pictorium," published at Brussels in 1660, with letterpress explanations in Latin, French, and Flemish; it is one of these engravings that in the above-mentioned picture he is exhibiting; 400 gs. (Ensom). 13. David Teniers the Younger—Interior of the Artist's Painting-room; 440 gs. (Duke of Cleveland). 14. Van der Goes (not Himmelinck), painted 1467-80 (Scholar of Van Eyck)—The Stem of Jesse; the background of this picture was blue till the year 1857, when Dr. Waagen discovered the gold beneath it, and advised the removal of the surface colour; 200 gs. (Gardner). 16. E. W. Cooke, A.R.A.—The Goodwin Sands; exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1857; 730 gs. (Lloyd). 17. Murillo (Bartolome Esteban), born at Seville 1618, died 1682—The Immaculate Conception; the same subject as the celebrated work in the Louvre, from Marshal Soult's collection, but considerably different in treatment; the hands in that being crossed on the breast, and the surrounding space crowded with angels; the size of the picture in the French collection being only 2 metres 74 centim. high and 1 metre 90 centim. wide, whereas the picture in the Belvedere collection, with fewer accessories, measured 7 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches. This picture is now being engraved in line by Knolle, of Brunswick, for Messrs. Graves of Pall-mall; it was put up at 5000 gs., and advanced by 500 gs. at each bidding till it reached the enormous amount of 9000 gs., at which sum it was adjudged to Mr. Graves. Great applause followed. 18. Claude de Lorraine—a grand classical composition; on the left a temple of rich architecture, a noble group of trees in the centre, two figures reposing near a stone bridge in front, and four elegant female figures gathering flowers on the right; a river between wooded banks winds towards the sea, which is seen in the distance; 460 gs. (Colville). 19. Jan Baptiste Weenix—A grand landscape, with a dog, open-mouthed, guarding a dead wolf and a white fox, dead birds and game. A group of herbage on the left; a gun and shooting implements in front; figures hunting in the background; 740 gs. (Morrison). 20. Sir Anthony Vandyck—"Snyders, Wife and Child." Snyders, the celebrated animal painter, in a black dress and white collar, his hand resting on the back of a chair; and his wife, in a black dress, with a large ruff, seated with a child in her lap; a curtain suspended behind. Painted soon after Vandyck's return from Genoa; 1000 gs. (Greville). 21. Sir Peter Paul Rubens—A lady in a green and white dress, seated in a chair, with an infant in her lap. Before her stands a youth in a crimson dress, a fair girl, somewhat younger, in a black dress, stands next, and in front a lovely child, the daughter of Rubens, in a black and white slashed dress. The figures are represented on a terrace, under a canopy, supported by caryatides, from which a red drapery is suspended. A beautiful landscape under the effect of twilight seen in the background. This picture, one of the finest works of Rubens in this country, was put up at 1000 guineas, and advanced 500 guineas at each bidding, till it reached the enormous amount of 7500 guineas, at which sum it was knocked down to Mr. Ward. Great applause followed the adjudication.

Next to the Belvedere collection followed at Christie's the sale of the very celebrated pair of portraits by Rembrandt, the property of the Rev. Samuel Colby, deceased, for whose ancestor they were painted. Lot 22. Rembrandt Van Rhyen—Portrait of Mr. Ellison, minister of the English church at Amsterdam; he is represented in a black dress and cap, with white ruff, over which his beard falls; he is seated in an armchair, on the elbow of which his right hand rests, the left hand on his breast; on a table at his side are books open, a green drapery and books in shelves seen behind; size, 5 feet 7 inches by 4 feet; a full-length portrait; signed and dated 1634. Mr. Ellison's daughter married Mr. Daniel Dover, of Ludham, into whose hands this and the following picture accordingly passed, and from him they descended to his posterity, the Colby family of Yarmouth, the representative of which was the late Rev. S. Colby, Rector of Little Ellingham, Norfolk. 23. Rembrandt—Portrait of Mrs. Ellison, wife of the preceding; she is in a black silk dress and broad-brimmed hat, with large white ruff, seated in an armchair, on the elbow of which her hand rests; a green drapery suspended behind; size 5 ft. 7 in. by 4 ft.; signed and dated 1634. The two portraits were put up together, and fetched 1850 gs. (Mr. Fisher.) The day's sale concluded with two remarkable decorative pictures by Boucher, painted for the King Louis XV. in 1748. 23. Boucher—*Le Moulin de Charenton*: a view of the old mill which still exists in the park of Charenton-le-Pont—in the foreground a lady and boy near a sculptured fountain, a shepherd and shepherdess, and two children with a goat. With the companion picture, *Les Oiseaux*; in a beautiful garden, beneath lofty trees and a circular temple, an elegant group of lovely girls and boys are playing with birds, some of which they are setting free from cage. Size 11 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 4 in. The day's or rather hour and a half's sale realised no less a sum than 25,887 l. 15s.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE THIRTIETH MEETING of this important scientific congress has been held, and, as might be expected, when the *locus* was the metropolis of learning in these realms, it has passed off in a perfectly satisfactory manner. The proceedings were not so extensive as those at Aberdeen; but the additions to the stock of human knowledge have been important; and to all who took the opportunity for paying a visit to grand old Oxford—architecturally the model city of England—the occasion cannot fail to beget many pleasant memories.

As we stated in our last, the business of the association was opened by the formal resignation of the Presidency by the Prince Consort into the hands of Lord Wrottesley, and by the delivery of the customary inaugural address by the new president. This, as usual, consisted of a retrospect of the career and achievements of the association, and a review of the progress of science during the past year. As might have been expected, the prevailing colour of the composition was astronomical; but it was well worded, and manifestly the work of a full and sound man of science.

Abandoning the usual process of reporting in abstract from the whole proceedings of the Association, we have this year made an endeavour to sift the wheat from the chaff, and shall give our readers either full transcripts or very extended abstracts of those few important papers which may be considered as real additions to knowledge. We have taken a little pains to obtain these, and have to acknowledge the kindness and ready courtesy with which our efforts have been received by the authors of these papers and the secretaries of the sections.

This week we give the paper contributed by Dr. Livingstone on his recent researches in Central Africa, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Norton Shaw, the Secretary of the Geographical Society. It is the most recent communication received by the Government from the great traveller, and is written by his brother, who accompanies the expedition as secretary. It created considerable interest, and was followed by a warm discussion, in which Mr. Crauford and the Bishop of Oxford took part, the latter with even more than his usual eloquence. The previous letters of Dr. Livingstone since his departure will be found, we believe, appended in the second edition of Mr. Monk's book, recently published ("Dr. Livingstone's Cambridge Lectures," edited by the Rev. W. Monk):

"River Shiré, Nov. 4, 1859.

"The river Shiré has its course in the green waters of the great Lake Negassa (lat. 14° 23' S., long. 35° 30' E.). It flows serenely on in a southerly direction, a fine navigable stream from eighty to a hundred and twenty yards in breadth, expanding some twelve or fifteen miles from Negassa into a beautiful lakelet, with a well-defined water horizon and perhaps five or six miles wide; then, narrowing again, it moves quietly on about forty miles till it reaches Murchison's Cataracts.

"After a turbulent course of thirty miles it emerges from the cataracts a peaceful river, capable of carrying a large steamer through the remaining hundred and twelve miles of its deep channel, and joins the Zambesi in lat. 17° 47' S., one hundred miles from the confluence of that river with the sea.

"The valley through which the Shiré flows is from ten to twelve miles broad at the southern extremity, but soon stretches out to twenty or thirty miles, and is bounded all the way on both sides by ranges of hills, the eastern range being remarkably lofty. At Chihiasa (lat. 16° 2' 3" S., 35° 1' E.), a few miles below the cataracts, the range of hills on the left bank of the Shiré is not above three miles from the river, while the other range has receded out of sight. If from Chihiasa we proceed in a north-easterly path, a three hours' march places us on an elevation of upwards of a thousand feet. This is not far from the level of the Upper Shiré valley (1200 feet), and appears to be its prolongation.

"Four hours' additional travel, and we reach another plateau a thousand feet higher; and in a few hours more the highest plateau, 3000 feet above the level of the sea, is attained, and we are on an extensive table land, which in these three distinct divisions extends to Zamba (lat. of southern end 15° 21'). It is then broken, and natives report that north of Zamba, which is twenty miles in length from north to south, there is but a narrow partition between Lakes Negassa and Shirwa. Three islands were visible on the west side of what we could see of Negassa from its southern end.

"The two ranges of hills stretch along its shores, and we could see, looming through the haze caused by burning grass all over the country, the dim outlines of some lofty mountains behind the eastern hills. On the table land are numerous hills and some mountains, as Chicadgura, perhaps 5000 feet high, and Zomba (which was ascended), from 7000 to 8000 in altitude. From this table land we can see on the east of Lake Tamandana the Milanje mountains, apparently higher than Zomba and Mount Clarendon, not unworthy of the noble name it bears. All this region is remarkably well watered. Wonderfully numerous are the streams and mountain rills of clear cool gushing water.

"Once we passed eight of these and a strong spring in a single hour, and we were there at the end of the dry season. Even Zomba has a river about twenty yards wide flowing through a rich valley near its summit.

"The hill is well wooded also; trees, admirable for their height and the amount of timber in them, abound along the banks of the streams. To this country, good for cattle, the headman of the Makololo, whose business had been the charge of cattle, was asked. 'Truly,' replied he, 'don't you see the abundance of such and such grasses, which cattle love and on which they grow fat; and yet the people have only a few goats and still fewer sheep. There are no wild animals in the Highlands, and but few birds; and with the exception of one place, where we saw some elephants, buffaloes, &c., there are none on the plains of the Upper Shiré, but the birds, new and strange, are pretty numerous.

"In the upper part of the Lower Shiré, in the Highlands, and in the valley of the Upper Shiré, there is a somewhat numerous population.

"The people generally live in villages and hamlets near them. Each village has its own chief, and the chiefs in a given territory have a head chief to whom they owe some sort of allegiance; the paramount chief of one portion of the Upper Shiré is a woman, who lives two days' journey from the west side of the river and possesses cattle.

"The chief has a good deal of authority; he can stop trade till he has sold his own things.

"One or two insisted on seeing what their people got for the provisions sold to us.

"The women drop on their knees when he passes them. Mongazi's wife went down on her knees when he handed her our present to carry into the hut.

"One evening a Makololo fired his musket without leave, received a scolding, and had his powder taken from him!!

"If he were my man," said the chief, "I would fine him a fowl also."

"The sites of their villages are selected for the most part with judgment and good taste.

"A stream or spring is near, and pleasant shady trees grow in and around the place.

"Nearly every village is surrounded by a thick high edge of the poisonous Euphorbia.

"During the greater part of the year the inhabitants could see an enemy through the hedge, while he would find it a difficult matter to see them. By shooting their already poisoned arrows through the tender branches, they get smeared with the poisonous milky juice, and inflict most painful if not fatal wounds. The constant dripping of the juice from the bruised branches prevents the enemy from attempting to force his way through the hedge, as it destroys the eyesight.

"The huts are larger, stronger built, with higher and more graceful roofs, than any we have seen on the Zambesi.

"The Boaba (spreading place) is at one side of the village. The ground is made smooth and level, and the Banians, the favourite trees, throw a grateful shade over it.

"Here the people meet to smoke tobacco and bang, to sing, dance, beat drums, and drink beer. (In the Boaba of one small village we counted fourteen drums of various sizes, all carefully arranged on dry grass.) Some useful work too is performed in this place, as spinning, weaving, making baskets and fish-nets. On entering a village we proceeded at once to the Boaba, on which the strangers' hut is built, and sat down.

"Large mats of split bamboo are politely brought to us to recline on. Our guides tell some of the people who we are, how we have behaved ourselves since they knew us, where we are going, and what our object is.

"This word is carried to the chief. If a sensible man, he comes as soon as he hears of our arrival. If timid or suspicious, he waits till he has thrown his dice and given his warriors, for whom he has sent in hot haste, time to assemble. When the chief makes his appearance, his people begin to clap their hands, and continue clapping until he sits down.

"Then his councillors take their places beside him, with whom he converses for a minute or so. Our guides sit down opposite them. A most novel scene now transpires. Both parties, looking earnestly at each other, pronounce a word, as 'Ambinatu' (our chief or father), then a clap of the hands from each one; another word, two claps; a third word, three claps, and this time all touch the ground with the closed hands.

"Next all rise, clapping, sit down again and clap, clap, allowing the sound gradually to die away. They keep time in this most perfectly, the chief taking the lead.

"The guides now tell the chief all they please, and retire clapping the hands gently, or with one hand on the breast; and his own people do the same when they pass the chief in retiring. The customary presents are exchanged after a little conversation with the chief, and in a short time his people bring provisions for sale.

"In some villages the people clapped with all their might when they approved what the chief was saying to us. The clapping was omitted in our case, though we could see it was kept with black strangers who came into the village. The chief at the Lake, an old man, came to us of his own accord, and said he had heard that we had come, and then sat down under a tree, and then told us that he came to invite us to take up our quarters with him.

"Many of the men are very intelligent-looking, with high foreheads and well-shaped heads.

"They show singular taste in the astonishingly varied styles in which their hair is arranged.

"Their bead necklaces are really pretty specimens of work. Many have the upper and middle as well as the lower part of the ear bored, and have from three to five rings in each ear. The hole in the lobe of the ear is large enough to admit one's finger, and some wear a piece of bamboo about an inch long in it. Brass and iron bracelets, elaborately figured, are seen, and some of the men sport from two to eight brass rings on each finger, and even the thumbs are not spared. They wear copper, brass, and iron rings on the legs and arms. Many have their front teeth notched, and some file them till they resemble the teeth of a saw.

"The upper-lip ring of the women gives them a revolting appearance, though it is universally worn in the Highlands. A puncture is made high up in the lip, and it is gradually enlarged until the pelele, or ring, can be inserted. Some are very large; one we measured caused the lip to project two inches beyond the tip of the nose; when the lady smiled, the contraction of the muscles elevated it over the eyes.

"Why do the women wear these things?" the venerable chief Chim-sendi was asked. Evidently surprised at such a stupid question, he replied, "For beauty! They are the only beautiful things women have; men have beards, women have none. What kind of a person would she be without her pelele? She would not be a woman at all with a mouth like a man, and no beard." One woman, having a large tin pelele, with a bottom like a dish, refused to sell it, because she said her husband would beat her if she went home without it. These rings are made of bamboos, of ivory, or of tin.

"Their scanty clothing, consisting of the prepared bark of trees, the skins of animals (chiefly goats), and a thick strong cotton cloth, are all of native manufacture. They seem to be an industrious race; iron is dug out the hills, and every village has one or two smelting-houses, and from their own native iron they make excellent hoes, axes, spears, knives, arrow-heads, &c. They make also round baskets of various sizes, and earthen pots, which they ornament with plumbago, said to be found in the hill country, though we could not learn exactly where, nor in what quantities. The only specimen we obtained was not pure.

"At every fishing village on the banks of the river Shiré men were busy spinning, and making large fishing-nets; and from Chibisas to the Lake, in every village almost, we saw men cleaning and spinning cotton, while others were weaving it into strong cloth, in looms of the simplest construction, all the processes being excessively slow.

"This is a great cotton-growing country; the cotton is of two kinds,

viz., *Tonji manja*, or foreign cotton, and *Tonji cadji*, native cotton. The former is of good quality, with a staple from $\frac{3}{4}$ to an inch in length. It is perennial, requiring to be replanted only once in three years.

"The native cotton is planted every year in the Highlands. It is of short staple, and feels more like wool than cotton. Every family appears to own a cotton patch, which is kept clear of weeds and grass. We saw the foreign growing at the Lake, and in various places twenty miles south of it, and about an equal number of miles below the cataracts on the Lower Shiré. Although the native cotton requires to be planted annually in the Highlands, the people prefer it, because, they say, 'it makes the stronger cloth.' It was remarked to several intelligent natives near the Shiré that 'You should plant plenty of cotton, and perhaps the English will come soon and buy it.' 'Truly the country is full of cotton,' said an elderly man who was a trader and had travelled much, whilst our own observations convinced us of the truth of this statement, for everywhere we saw it. Cotton patches of from two to three acres were seen abreast of the cataracts during the first trip, when Lake Tamandua was discovered, though in this journey, on a different route, none were observed of more than half an acre. Usually they contained about a quarter of an acre each. There are extensive tracts on the level plains of both the Lower and Upper Shiré where salt exudes from the soil. Sea-island cotton might grow well there, as such cotton becomes longer in the staple. The cotton-growers here never have their crops cut off by frosts, as there are none. Both kinds of cotton require but little labour, involving none of that severe and killing toil requisite in the United States.

"The people are great cultivators of the soil, and it repays them well. All the inhabitants of a village, men, women, and children, and even the dogs, turn out at times to labour in the fields. The chief told us all his people were out hoeing, and we saw in other parts many busy at work.

"If a new piece of ground is to be cultivated, the labourer grasps as much of the tall dry grass as he conveniently can, ties it into a knot at the top, strikes his hoe through the roots, detaching them from the ground with some earth still adhering, which with the knot keeps the grass in a standing position. He proceeds in this way over the field; when this work is finished, the field exhibits a harvest-like appearance, being thickly dotted all over with these shocks, which are three feet high. A short time before the rains several of these shocks are thrown together, the earth scraped over them, and then the grass underneath is set on fire. The soil is thus treated in a manner similar to that practised among ourselves on some lands. When they wish to clean a piece of woodland they proceed in precisely the same way as the farmers in Canada and the Western States do, cutting the trees down with their axes and leaving the stumps about three feet high standing; then pile up the logs and branches for burning.

"They grow Cassava in large quantities, preparing ridges for it from three to four feet wide, and about a foot high. They also raise maize and rice, two kinds of millet, beans, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, yams, ground nuts, pumpkin, tobacco, and Indian hemp. Near Lake Negassa we saw indigo seven feet high. Large quantities of beer are made, and they like it well. We found whole villages on the spree. We saw the stupid type of drunkenness—the silly, the boisterous, talkative, and on one occasion the almost-up-to-the-fighting-point variety. On one occasion a petty chief, with some of the people near, placed himself in front, exclaiming, 'I stop this path, you must go back.' Had he not got out of the way with greater speed than dignity, an incensed Makololo would have cured him of all desire to try a similar exploit in future. It was remarked by the oldest traveller in our party that he had not seen so much drunkenness during all the years he had spent in Africa.

"The people, notwithstanding, attain to a great age, and one is struck with the large number of old grey-headed persons in the Highlands, which seems to indicate a healthy climate. For their long lives, however, they are not in the least indebted to frequent ablutions. 'Why do you wash yourselves? our men never do,' said some women at Chimsendi to the Makololo. An old man told us he remembered having washed himself once when a boy, but never repeated it; and from his appearance one could hardly call the truth of his statement in question.

"A fellow who volunteered some wild geographical information followed us about a dozen miles, and introduced us to the chief Moena Moozi, by saying, 'They have wandered; they don't know where they are going.' 'Scold that man,' said our Makololo to his factotum, who immediately commenced an extemporary scolding; yet the singular geographer would follow us, and we could not get quit of him till the Makololo threatened to take him to the river and wash him. The castor oil with which they lubricate themselves and the dirt serve as additional clothing, and to wash themselves therefore is like throwing away the only upper garment they possess; in fact, they complain of being cold and uncomfortable after a wash.

"We observed several persons marked by the small-pox. On asking the chief Mongazi, who was a little tipsy and disposed to be very gracious, if he knew its origin, or whether it had come to them from the sea, he replied that he did not know, but supposed it must have come to them 'from the English.'

"Like other Africans, they are somewhat superstitious. A person accused of bewitching another and causing his death either volunteers or is compelled to drink the macori or ordeal. On our way to the Lake a chief kindly led us past the next two villages, whose chiefs had just been killed by drinking the macori.

"When a chief dies his people imagine that they may plunder any stranger coming into their village. A chief near Zomba, at whose village we took breakfast on our way up, drank the macori before our return, and, as he vomited, was therefore innocent. His people we found manifesting their joy by singing, dancing, and beating drums.

"Even Chibisa, an intelligent and powerful chief, drank it once, and, when insisting that all his numerous wars were just, that his enemies were always in the wrong, said to us, 'If you doubt my word, I am ready to drink the macori.' On the evening of the day we reached Molna Molgis, an alligator carried off his principal wife from the very spot where some of us had reached but a few hours before. We learned on our return that he had sent messengers to several villages, saying 'he

did not know whether we had put medicine on the spot, but after we had been there his wife was carried off by an alligator.

"The first village refused to sell us food, would have nothing whatever to do with us; and the chief of the next village, who happened to be reclining in the boat, ran off, leaving his wooden pillow and mat behind. The women seldom run away, having more pluck perhaps than the men.

"When a person dies, the women commence the death wail, and keep it up for two days. A few words are chanted in a plaintive voice, ending by a prolonged note, a—a, or o—o, or ea ea e—a.

"The corpse is buried in the same hut in which he dies; it is then closed up, and allowed to fall into decay. We found one village in mourning on the banks of the Upper Shiré. The chief's father had died some time previous. They had not washed themselves since, though washing is practised more or less on these plains; and they would not wash until some friends at a distance, who possessed muskets, had come and fired over the grave. The badge of mourning consists of narrow strips of the Palmyra leaf tied round the head and arms, sometimes round head, neck, breast, knees, ankles, arms, and wrists.

"They have the idea of a Supreme Being, whom they name Pambé, and also of a future state. The chief Chinsundi said they all knew that they lived again after death. 'Sometimes the dead came back again. They appeared to them in dreams; but they never told them where they had gone to.'

"This is an inviting field for benevolent enterprise. There are thousands needing Christian instruction, and here are materials for lawful commerce, and a fine healthy country, with none of the noxious insects with which Captains Burton and Speke were tormented, and, with the single exception of 30 miles, water communication all the way to England.

"Let but a market be opened for the purchase of their cotton (and they can raise almost any amount of it), and the slave trade will speedily be abolished.

"In conclusion, the chiefs and the people are ashamed of the infamous traffic. The chiefs always tried to excuse themselves by stating that they sold only very bad people—criminals, in fact. After all, they discover, the slave trade does not pay. For a man they receive only five fathoms of cheap calico. Without a doubt they would gladly avail themselves of the infinitely superior advantages of honourable trade; and they are not without hope that it will soon be in their power to do so.

(Signed) "CHARLES LIVINGSTONE, for DR. LIVINGSTONE."

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

THE COMET.—Mr. Hind has published the following interesting letter on the comet:—"Owing to the very unfavourable weather which has lately prevailed, we have been able to procure here only two observations of position of the comet at present visible. The following are its places:

Greenwich Mean Time.			Right Ascension.			North Declination.		
h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	deg.	min.	sec.
June 29, at 10	30	5	7	49	56.9	39	20	2
July 1, at 10	22	49	8	15	19.1	36	39	23

From the observation of June 29, one at the Observatory of Paris on June 22, published in the daily journals, and a third taken at Florence on the 24th, and kindly communicated to me by Dr. Donati, I have calculated the following first approximation to the elements of the comet's orbit:

Perihelion passage, 1860, June 16, at 12h. 50m.,
Greenwich mean time.

	deg.	min.
Longitude of the perihelion ...	162	29
Ascending node ...	83	58
Inclination to the Ecliptic ...	79	22
Logarithm of perihelion distance, 9.47529		
Heliocentric motion—direct.		

It appears from these elements that the comet is receding from the sun, but is approaching the earth, which it will continue to do until the middle of the month. It will cross the ecliptic from north to south very near to the orbit of Venus on the 11th inst., the planet being at the time about 21 deg. further advanced in longitude. There is no similarity between the above elements and those of any other comet at present computed. Though the position by the Paris observation of June 22 was precisely that which the comet of Charles V. should occupy, if in perihelion on the 26th, the opposite motion of the comet now visible soon indicated that it could not be identical with the one so long expected. Dr. Donati considered the nucleus on the 22d as bright as a star of the first magnitude, and judged the length of the tail to be 15 deg. As the comet was then 84,000,000 of miles from the earth, and about 33,000,000 from the sun, the true length of the tail would be rather more than 22,000,000 of miles. I find by my elements that the place of the comet at noon on July 5 will be in right ascension 9h. 2m., and north declination 29 deg. 46 min. On the 10th, at the same hour, its right ascension may be about 10h. 5m., and north declination 14 deg. 23 min. On the 5th it will be 50,000,000 miles, and on the 10th about 45,000,000 of miles distant from the earth. Last evening, owing partially, no doubt, to the strong moonlight, the comet was barely discernible to the naked eye. In the telescope its nucleus was as bright as a star of the fifth magnitude. There is nothing remarkable in the comet's general appearance; the tail is thrown off in the more usual form without bifurcation, so far as the state of the atmosphere has enabled me to judge."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ITEMS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1860, will be held at Gloucester, commencing Tuesday, July 17. The society has received cordial encouragement from the municipal authorities of that city, from the nobility and gentry, the clergy and influential residents in the county, with assurance of hearty co-operation on the part of local institutions, and of persons conversant with the history and antiquities of the locality. The chief objects of interest in the city of Gloucester are the Cathed-

ral, an example presenting a remarkable exemplification of the architectural styles of various periods; the remains of certain minor conventional establishments; the parochial churches; and other objects of attraction to the archaeologist. The picturesque ruins of Llanthony Abbey are at a short distance from the city; the neighbouring district is replete with vestiges of the early British and Roman periods, camps, villas, mosaic pavements, &c. Among numerous points in the county to which the attention of the meeting may be directed, as time and local arrangements permit, may specially be mentioned Cirencester, its Roman remains, and the museum recently established by the Earl Bathurst, the fine church, painted glass, &c.; Fairford Church; the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury; the remarkable Churches of Deerhurst, Bredon, &c.; the important examples of military and domestic architecture, the Castles at Berkeley, Thornbury, Sudeley, Goodrich, and St. Briavels; the interesting vestiges of early iron workings in the Forest of Dean, &c. Professor Willis has consented to take the part of president in the architectural section and will give a discourse on the architectural history of Gloucester Cathedral. An invitation is announced to Goodrich Court from Colonel Meyrick and Augustus W. Meyrick, Esq., to inspect the Museum of Antiquities there, and the armoury, Goodrich Castle, with other interesting objects in the vicinity. The institute has also received other invitations.

MISCELLANEA.

A MEETING of the Cambridge University Commissioners was held at 6, Adelphi-terrace, on Tuesday. The Commissioners present were the Bishop of Chester, Lord Stanley, the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and Horatio Waddington, Esq.

The friends of Mrs. Gore will regret to learn that the recent operation for the restoration of her sight has not been successful.

On Friday, the 29th ult., the distribution of prizes to the students in the department of general literature and applied sciences at King's College took place in the hall of the college. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

A writer in the *Illustrated News of the World* says: "One of the most curious schemes lately brought before the world is that of a 'Greek Illustrated News,' to be published in London. An *Illustrated News* in modern Greek is somewhat of a marvel. As the Greeks are wholly devoted to the interests of Russia, and neither in commerce nor in anything else bear a very high character, we suspect that this new periodical will be simply an agent of Russian propagandism, which, though less noisy, is far more active than French propagandism. The French are clever, but they always betray themselves through their vanity; but what can match, or what can outwit, Russian cunning, Russian Jesuitism?"

The annual meeting of Queen's College was held on Wednesday in the large room of the Institution, Harley-street, Cavendish-square. The Bishop of Oxford presided. This college was founded about twelve years ago, and incorporated by Royal charter in 1853. Its object is the general education of women, and granting certificates of knowledge. The Rev. E. H. Plumtree read the report, from which it appeared that the number of students and scholars in the college in Michaelmas Term 1858 was 182, and in 1859 it was 188. In Lent Term 1859 it was 210, and in 1860 it was 232. In Easter Term 1859 it was 166, and in 1860 it was 229. These figures indicated the steady progress of the college. The drawing-classes had become more efficient, and the numbers attending had considerably increased. As a school of pictorial art, the college was in a fair way of attaining a high standard of excellence. The council still kept in view the addition from time to time of lectures on special subjects, and Professor Fusco was thanked for the four lectures on Italian Literature he had delivered. The conduct of the pupils during the year had been very good. Since the college had received the charter of incorporation in 1853, it had exhibited the vigour that leads to permanence. Next to the charter of incorporation, the most important fact in the last ten years' retrospect was the foundation of scholarships, giving a free education in the college. The first step had been taken by her Majesty, who had given 250l., and who from time to time exercised her right of presenting a free pupil. Mr. Maurice's resumption of the teaching of the class of history and literature was alluded to as a matter for congratulation. In 1857 the council had proposed to raise a fund of 5000l. for the purpose of relieving the college from debt, and for securing a permanent endowment. The first object had been secured, and all donations would now be applied to the latter.

A numerous party of old Rugbeians met together on the evening of Thursday, the 28th ult., at St. James's Hall, to congratulate themselves on the honours which had been obtained by the Rugbeians during the past year. Dr. Temple was in the chair, supported by Mr. T. Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown," and others. After the Queen's health had been drunk, the chairman proposed the toast of "*Floreat Rugbea*." He mentioned that the University honours had been so numerous during the past year as to be really inconvenient, from the number of extra half-holidays claimed in consequence. At Cambridge, for two years running, a Rugby man had been senior classic, and a third gave promise of equal success, as he had gained the Bell Scholarship in this his first year. The great prize of the Eldon Scholarship had also fallen to a Rugby man; while at Oxford they had, if possible, been more successful. Out of doors, in cricket, he had just heard they had beaten the far-famed Marylebone Club, the highest scores on their side having been made by old Rugby men. But the honours conferred by the Sovereign on Sir F. Haliday, on Mr. Wake, the defender of Arrah, and on Mr. Forsyth, for their services in India, were still greater subjects for congratulation. (Even in boating, another speaker supplied, though an unusual pursuit for Rugbeians, the same energy had won success, as the stroke and bow oars of the champion boat of England, the first Trinity, were Rugby men.) But far above all these, Dr. Temple said he valued the high tone of the school, the love of truth and honesty which he had found even beyond what he had been led to expect from the high names of his predecessors. The school could not be fuller; he had even had a name put down for 1873, in order, as the father said, to ensure a vacancy, and was proud to say they never had better grounds for the toast of "*Floreat Rugbea*."

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

And Trade Register.

SITUATIONS OFFERED.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this department of the **BOOKSELLERS' RECORD** are charged 3s. 6d. each if not exceeding 50 words in length.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. WANTED immediately, a Young MAN of active habits and good address.—Apply, stating age, salary in-doors, and references, to MANSELL'S Library, Gloucester.

STATIONERS' ASSISTANTS. WANTED ONE used to the retail trade.—Address particulars by letter, stating where last engaged and salary required, to Mr. C. HIBBERD, No. 43, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

STATIONERS' ASSISTANT. WANTED A YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, in a house in the City. One having a good knowledge of account books preferred.—Apply, by letter only, stating terms, &c., to "J.R.", 18, Jewry-street, Aldgate, E.C.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. WANTED TWO experienced Assistants of good address as SALESMEN. One must have a good knowledge of Stationery, and the other of the Educational department of the business.—Apply, by letter, addressed "Box P. 31," Post-office, Liverpool.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this department of the **BOOKSELLERS' RECORD** are received at 2s. 6d. each if not exceeding 30 words in length.

TO STATIONERS. A Young Man of respectable connections wishes for an engagement as ASSISTANT in the above line. Has had some experience in a newspaper office. Good references. No salary required the first six months.—Address "L.M.," Post-office, Takeley, Essex.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS. WANTED A SITUATION, in a wholesale house in London, either in the counting-house or warehouse, by a young man, who has been five years in the retail trade. Salary to commence with not so much an object as a situation likely to be permanent.—Address "W.," care of Messrs. Field and Co., 31, Nicholas-lane, E.C.

TO PAPER-MAKERS. A Gentleman of 14 years' experience in the paper trade wishes EMPLOYMENT in a paper-mill, as SUPERINTENDENT or otherwise. Has a large connection in London, and would not object to come to town to sell the produce (can guarantee the sale of upwards of ten tons weekly), by which means the expense of a London agent would be spared.—Address, with real name, to "A.B.C.," care of Mr. Tuck, 6, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.

BUSINESSES, PREMISES, &c.

STATIONERY BUSINESS for SALE in the vicinity of Lincoln's Inn-fields. Price of fixtures (in shop and house) 34l. Stock optional; if taken, may be about 50l. Rent of the house partly made by lodgers.—Address "STATIONER," care of Messrs. Judd and Glass, 34 A, New Bridge-street, E.C.

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. Several small remunerative BUSINESSES, in London and the country, to be SOLD.—Apply to Mr. JOHN B. KEENE, bookseller's printer, and stationer's business transfer agent, partnership negotiator, and stock valuer, 1, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, N.B. No charge made for advice, &c., unless business completed.

PRINTING MACHINES for SALE. A Double Demy Caxton, adapted for steam power; a Super-royal Scandinavian, adapted for either steam or hand power. Both the above are in excellent working order, and are sold to make room for larger machinery.—Apply to J. FLETCHER, Norwich.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. To be DISPOSED OF, a first-class BUSINESS, situated in one of the largest Garrison towns (also a naval port) in England. It is the oldest and one of the most respectable book and stationery businesses in the town. Established nearly forty years, and capable of considerable improvement by the addition of a printing-office, for which there is every requisite. Satisfactory reasons can be given by the present proprietor for the disposal, and any party with about 600l. will find this a capital investment. The shop is handsome, and stock and fixtures in excellent condition.—Address "A.B.," H. J. Smart's, Bookseller, Ave Maria-lane, Paternoster-row.

THE week has produced a few books and a few announcements of some interest, although the unsettled position of the paper duty and cognate questions presses heavily on the publishing interest. Among books actually published during the week we observe new works by the Abbé Domenech, the author of the interesting narrative of residence in Texas, by Professor Tyndall on the Glaciers of the Alps, and by Mr. Walter White, the pleasant chronicler of domestic travel. A tractate by Miss Marsh, the biographer of Captain Hedley Vicars; a book by Mr. Charles Reade on the copyright question in its widest aspects, including copyright in ideas; and an authorised English translation of Alexandre Dumas's *Memoirs of Garibaldi*, are also worth a reference. Our announcements this week are rather meagre, but they include forthcoming

works by Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, Mr. Frederick Hardman, the special correspondent of the *Times* during the recent war with Morocco, and a collection of Dr. A. Wynter's contributions to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*.

The following is our usual weekly list of new publications:

By Messrs. Chapman and Hall.—All round the Wrekin. By Mr. Walter White.

By Messrs. Hatchard and Co.—A Summary Account of Prizes for Common Things, awarded by Miss Burdett Coutts.

By Messrs. Houlston and Wright.—Lascelles Wrexall's Life in the Sea.

By Messrs. Longman and Co.—The Abbé Domenech's Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America. The Rev. T. L. Bloomfield's Critical Annotations on the New Testament. Mr. C. R. Weld's Two Months in the Highlands.

By Mr. G. Manwaring.—Conference of Progressive Thinkers, with Four Sermons by Theodore Parker.

By Mr. Murray.—The Glaciers of the Alps: a Narrative of Excursions and Ascents. By Professor Tyndal.

By Messrs. J. Nisbet and Co.—The Home and the Haven. By the Author of "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars."

By Messrs. Routledge and Co.—Garibaldi: an Autobiography. Edited by Alexandre Dumas. Translated by William Robson.

By Messrs. Triebner and Co.—A Hungarian's Seven Answers to the Seven Letters addressed by M. Barth de Szemere to Richard Cobden, Esq. The Eighth Commandment. By Charles Reade.

Among new editions we note: Butler's Analogy of Religion, with a complete index (W. Tegg); the Rev. T. R. Eaton's Shakespeare and the Bible (James Blackwood); Sir A. H. Elton's Below the Surface (Smith, Elder, and Co.); Jerrold's Imperial Paris (Ward and Lock); Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's "What will he do with it?"—library edition, Vol. III. (W. Blackwood and Sons); a sixth of Professor Newman's Phases of Faith (G. Manwaring); Ritchie's Here and There in London (Ward and Lock); The Spectator, with Biographical Notices of the Contributors (W. Tegg); Mrs. Trollope's Vicar of Wrexhill—Parlour Library, Vol. CCXVI. (C. H. Clarke); a second of Sir Robert Wilson's French Invasion of Russia in 1812 (John Murray); Yonatt on the Pig, enlarged, &c. by Samuel Sidney (Routledge and Co.).

BOOKS AND BOOKSELLING, &c.

(Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the **BOOKSELLERS' RECORD** and **TRADE CIRCULAR** will oblige by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.)

GEORGE ELIOT'S "ADAM BEDE," published, it is almost needless to say, by the Messrs. Blackwood, has reached a seventh thousand.

MR. BENTLEY adds the author of Mary Powell's "Village Belles: a Story of English Country Life," to his cheap series of standard novels.

PAPER DUTY.—An Inland Revenue return just issued states that the paper duty collected in the year ending the 31st March 1860 amounted to 1,451,254l.

THE SCATTERED METRICAL EFFUSIONS of the late lamented Mr. R. B. Brough are, it is said, to be collected for publication by his friend, Mr. John Hollingshead.

MR. JAMES S. VIRTUE issues seasonably for intending tourists in Ireland a new edition of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's popular "Week at Killarney," carefully revised so as to include new routes, &c.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have already been called upon to publish a second edition of the "Memorials of Harrow School," by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, late head master of that famous seminary. It is only a few months since we announced that the first edition was in the press.

MESSRS. DAY AND SON have in preparation a contribution to what may be called Ecclesiastical Botany, "The Church's Floral Kalendar." The compiler is Miss Emily Cuyler, and the Rev. F. Cuyler supplies the preface.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD AND SONS have in preparation an authorised translation of a forthcoming historical work, "Les Moines d'Occident," by Count Montalembert, the eloquent Frenchman, so well known not only in France, but in the intellectual and social circles of this country.

THE CHEAP ONE-VOLUME ORIGINAL NOVEL seems to have a better chance of success than its higher-priced compeers, if we are to judge by the fact that Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. are publishing already a fourth edition of their "Miriam May: a Romance of Real Life."

A NEW QUARTERLY is being added to the long list of such publications which we already enjoy. With the present month appears No. I. of *The Photographic Quarterly Review*, edited by Mr. Thomas Sutton, B.A., and published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Son.

MESSRS. WARD AND LOCK are preparing for immediate publication a contribution to the department of literary quasi-fiction created or popularised by Mr. Samuel Warren, in his "Diary of a Late Physician." It is to be entitled "The Diary of a Judge, compiled from the private note-book of a deceased judge."

MESSRS. DEIGHTON, BELL, AND CO., of Cambridge, and Messrs. Bell and Daldy, of London, are publishing the poem by the Rev. A. J. D. O'Orsey, of Corpus Christi College, which obtained the Chancellor's Medal at the Cambridge Commencement of 1860—subject, the Great Comet of 1858 as seen from the Island of Madeira.

AMONG THE WORKS IN IMMEDIATE PREPARATION by Messrs. R. Griffin and Co. is a new edition of Mr. H. F. Chorley's "Authors of England," a book, in point of information, &c., quite out of date, as it was first published so far back as 1833; but well worth reproducing, with additions and alterations suited to the state of our literature and authorship in 1860.

LANARKSHIRE is the South Lancashire of Scotland. Glasgow is a Manchester and Liverpool in one. The "Archæological, Historical, Statistical, and Topographical Account of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire," promised by Messrs. Thomas Murray and Son, of Glasgow, ought to be an interesting and successful book.

THE FAR-TRAVELLED MR. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, explorer of Eastern Nepal and Western Minnesota, describer of the Shores of the Black Sea, and historiographer of the Elgin Mission to China, is about to appear as the author of a work with a taking title, "Patriots and Filibusters; or, Incidents of Political and Exploratory Travel." The publishers are the Messrs. Blackwood.

WITH ALL THEIR FAULTS, the genius shining through "Lamartine's Memoirs of Remarkable Characters" has secured them a certain popularity in this country, and a proof of it is that Mr. Bentley is just publishing a new and cheap edition of them. His former edition, if we remember rightly, was rather an expensive one.

ANOTHER PROOF of the interest taken in South-Eastern Africa is afforded by the issue of a second edition of Dr. Livingstone's "Cambridge Lectures, with a Prefatory Letter by Professor Sedgwick." The publishers are Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co., of Cambridge, and Messrs. Bell and Daldy, of London.

MR. JOSEPH LILLY, the famous old bookseller of Bedford-street, is just issuing a more than usually interesting catalogue of his collection (with annotations and extracts), chiefly of books in early English literature, and containing, among other items, copies of the first four editions of Shakespeare. We shall revert next week to this valuable publication.

MR. MURRAY has in preparation several interesting additions to his "Student" series—a "Student's History of France from the Earliest Times to the Republic of 1848;" a "Student's Manual of Ancient Geography" (based on Dr. Wm. Smith's Dictionary of Geography); and "The Student's History of the English Language and Literature"—all of them to be uniform with the well-known "Student's Hume."

"THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO" is the title of a work in preparation by the Messrs. Blackwood, from the pen of Mr. Frederick Hardman, the special correspondent of the *Leading Journal* during the recent war between Spain and Morocco, the author of "Peninsular Scenes and Sketches," and the translator, some years ago—also for the Messrs. Blackwood—of Weiss's "History of the French Protestant Refugees."

THE STRUGGLES OF SCOTLAND FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM continue to furnish contributions to the literature both of reality and of fiction. Messrs. Thomas Murray and Son, of Glasgow, are preparing for publication a new series of "Tales of the Covenanters," by Ellen C. Guthrie, who bears a name known and honoured in the contemporary clerical annals of Scotland.

IN SPITE of certain questionable attempts in quarters which shall be nameless to check, on quasi-ethical grounds, the second work of the author of "Guy Livingstone," Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son have in the press a new and cheaper edition of Mr. Lawrence's "Sword and Gown." It has been, we may add, translated into French, and more than once reprinted in the United States.

SOME ATTENTION HAS BEEN EXCITED during the last few years by the appearance in the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* of a series of interesting and instructive papers on such subjects as the "London Commissariat," "Food and its Adulterations," "The Zoological Gardens," "Woolwich Arsenal," "The Electric Telegraph," &c. &c., evidently from the same careful pen. They are now avowed as the compositions of Dr. Andrew Wynter; and Mr. Robert Hardwicke, of Piccadilly, is about to publish them in a collective form.

THE EDITORS, OR EDITRESSES, of "The Englishwoman's Journal" announce that, on and after September 1, their periodical, established to promote the industrial pursuits of women, will be printed by women at the Victoria Printing Press, 9, Great Cornam-street, Brunswick-square; and in making this announcement they desire to draw the attention of their friends and the public to this practical result of the principles which they have advocated during the last three years. The Victoria Press employs female compositors only, and is under the management of a lady-philanthropist, Miss Emily Faithfull.

THE "STANDARD" has lately commenced the publication of an *Evening Standard* at a penny, containing the latest intelligence up to the hour of going to press. The *Evening Star* has hitherto been the only penny evening paper, the experiment of an *Evening Telegraph* having signally failed after a few days' trial. Apart from the difference of politics, &c., the *Evening Standard* has the great and palpable advantage over the *Evening Star*, that it gives a double sheet for the price charged by its contemporary for a single one.

"WE BEG TO INFORM OUR READERS," says a brief but significant paragraph in the leading journal, "that the *Times* may now be purchased at all railway stations in England and Wales at the price of fourpence per copy. Travellers who are unable to obtain the *Times* on demand will oblige us by making immediate complaint to the publisher." The questions which are naturally suggested on reading this are: Why has the *Times* been hitherto fivepence at the railway stations and fourpence elsewhere? Who have hitherto enjoyed the profit of the extra penny? Why is this substitution of what is fair for what is unfair made just now?

MR. BOUN makes an acceptable July addition to his cheap series by the publication in it of "Sandford and Merton," which is worth a thousand of the twaddling books for young people issued in the present day. "The pool of mercenary and time-serving ethics," says Leigh Hunt, "was first blown over by the fresh country breeze of Mr. Day's 'Sandford and Merton,' a production that I well remember and shall ever be grateful for. . . . It assisted the cheerfulness I inherited from my father, showed me that circumstances were not a check to a healthy gaiety or the most masculine self-respect; and helped to supply me with a resolution of standing by a principle, not merely as a point of lowly or lofty sacrifice, but as a matter of common sense and duty, and a simple co-operation with the elements of natural welfare." We never needed such juvenile books more than now.

THE MESSRS. LONGMAN will publish in the autumn a new work on the Chase of the wild Red Deer in the Counties of Devon and Somerset, by Charles Falk Collings, Esq., of Dulverton, and its appearance will supply a blank in the history of sport in this country. The very existence of the red deer in their wild state, on Exmoor and the wild and wooded purlieus of that vast tract of land, and the peculiarities of the mode of hunting these denizens of the forest, are almost unknown even to many who rank amongst the most ardent lovers and supporters of the chase. Yet, from the time of Queen Elizabeth at least, when her Majesty's ranger, Hugh Pollard, kept a pack of stag-hounds at Limbsbath, in the heart of the then royal forest of Exmoor, down to the present time, the country has been hunted by a succession of packs, and the names of Fortescue, Acland, and Chichester are to be found amongst those of the many worthies of the West by whom the noble sport has been fostered and patronised. The author of the work has himself hunted with the different packs for nearly half a century, and on more than one occasion has rendered service in preventing the discontinuance of the hounds, and in awakening the interest of the proprietors of estates and converts in the preservation of the game. Much information on the nature and habits of the deer will be found in the work, which is to be enlivened by many anecdotes connected with

the chase, and furnished with an appendix, in which a selection from the most remarkable runs that have occurred in modern times is given, and which, to the local sportsman at all events, can hardly fail to be interesting. The skilful pencil of an amateur who is familiar with this noble sport will enhance the interest of the volume by some delineations of the scenes in which he has often taken part.

"MR. GILCHRIST (says the *New York Saturday Press*), author of a sympathising and intelligent biography of the painter, Wm. Etty, announces a memoir of the 'Inspired Artist,' William Blake. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gilchrist has become possessed of materials that will throw more light than is now possessed on the career of this gifted man, whose designs and poetry are unappreciated, because inaccessible and almost unknown to the masses. A small edition of his 'Songs of Innocence' was privately printed by Mr. Pickering for J. Garth Wilkinson (the biographer of Swedenborg); but this is now almost as scarce as the original." [We believe that our New York contemporary's wish is likely to be fulfilled. Mr. Gilchrist's materials are novel, authentic, and complete.—ED. B. R.]

WE ARE ABOUT TO OWE TO SCOTCH ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY a work of reference of rather a novel and peculiar kind, and which will be found useful in several ways: "Fairbairn's Crest-book of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland." Vol. I. will contain: 1. An index to crests of nearly 50,000 names, with emblazonings; 2. Nearly 3000 mottoes, carefully translated, with the families who claim them; 3. Glossary of heraldic terms. Vol. II. will comprise 146 engraved plates, showing above 2000 crests, monograms, arms, crowns, orders, flags, &c., with a key to the plates, showing the families who claim the same crests. The work has been compiled by James Fairbairn, and revised by Laurence Butlers, Seal Engraver in Ordinary to the Queen for Scotland. The publisher is Mr. Thomas C. Jack, of Edinburgh.

WE ARE HAPPY TO FIND in the current number of *Macmillan* a paper by Carl Benson, "My Friend Mr. Bedlow; or, Reminiscences of American College Life." "Benson" is the *nom de plume* occasionally adopted by Mr. Charles Astor Bristed (a grandson of the famous John Jacob Astor, founder of the Astor Library at New York), and the author of a work on Cambridge academic life, "Five Years in an English University," from which Englishmen may learn something and Americans have learnt a great deal. Having instructed his countrymen in the ways and habits of an English University, Mr. Bristed now communicates through *Macmillan* to English readers some particulars of Transatlantic University Life. He is equally fitted for both pleasant tasks, as, after studying at Yale College in his own country, he graduated as B.A. at our own Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1845.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RETREAT, ABBOT'S LANGLEY.—"The committee (says the *Publishers' Circular*), under the management of their President, Mr. Hodgson, had the pleasure of meeting many friends on Wednesday, the 20th, at the Board-room. Between forty and fifty ladies and gentlemen sat down to an excellent collation, provided under the direction of our excellent friend, Mr. Dark. The day was most propitious. Many of the aged inmates joined the company at tea; and not the least of the pleasures of the day was the joy and thankfulness that pervaded every one in seeing their old and valued friend, Thomas Brown, Esq., among them, evidently in good health, and happy in the observance that what he has done for his poorer brethren of the trade is fully appreciated and made available. Not the least of his many munificent presentations is the investment of 1000*l.* Consols, in the names of trustees, to secure the best medical attendance for the inmates of the seven houses for ever. He is, indeed, a real benefactor." [Mr. Brown, we need scarcely say, is the octogenarian ex-partner of the house of Longman.—ED. B. R.]

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, the utmost excitement was caused in the immediate neighbourhood of West Smithfield by a fire of rather a formidable character breaking out in the premises belonging to the Messrs. Figgins, the well-known type-founders, situate in West-street, Smithfield, at the middle of the new Victoria-street, leading from Holborn-valley to what was originally termed the Fleet Ditch "den." The premises in question were of vast extent; and had the whole been destroyed the damage done must have amounted to many thousand pounds; fortunately, such was not the case, thanks to the fire-brigade. The total loss is very considerable, for, independently of the great quantity of metal consumed, the whole of the four floors of that part of the premises are nearly destroyed, and the matrices are supposed to have been rendered useless. Although the business of the firm will be somewhat retarded by the disastrous event, it will not be wholly suspended, and it is exceedingly fortunate that the many surrounding buildings have not sustained the least injury. The type-foundry and its contents are believed to be fully insured.

"THE PRIZE OF FIFTY GUINEAS (says *Litwall's Mercantile Circular*), offered by James Spence, Esq., of 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, for the best Essay on the 'Saturday Half-Holiday' and 'Early Payment of Wages' questions, has been awarded by the adjudicators, the Dean of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr.

Hamilton, and Benjamin Shaw, Esq., to Mr. John Dennis, jun., formerly of 45, Guilford-street, Russell-square, and now of 2, Middleton-terrace, Wandsworth. The adjudicators have announced their desire to make honourable mention of ten other essays. Our readers will doubtless be interested to know that the number of competing essays was fifty-six, and that the successful treatise is peculiarly characterised, in the opinion of the adjudicators, by one great practical merit, that of giving a fair and temperate view of the entire subject, supporting its arguments by a copious appeal to facts. The style is said to be well qualified for convincing those who are not fully satisfied as to the advantages of the two great social reforms which the writer advocates. It is the intention of the Early Closing Association to have the essay published with as little delay as possible, the present being an important crisis in the history of the half-holiday movement."

MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS ON THE BOOK-TRADE. From the interesting article on this subject, contributed by this eminent publisher to the new part of Chambers's Encyclopedia, we give a few extracts, in continuation of those made in our last publication.—THE UNDERSELLING QUESTION. "Throughout the more respectable part of the trade, there is a constant effort to maintain unbroken prices; for when a book can be obtained by booksellers below trade-price, it is essentially ruined for all regular business. On the other hand, there has sprung up a practice amongst some retail booksellers of selling new books to the public at prices little above cost. This system of underselling has caused much disquietude in the trade. For a long time, resolute attempts were made by the heads of the profession to refuse to deal with undersellers; but these, appealing to the public, ultimately conquered; and now books of all kinds are disposed of at such prices as the bookseller pleases. In one sense, this underselling is unjust to the publisher, who has his wares sold cheap, without the *ecclat* and solid benefit which he might derive from fixing on them such low prices as would induce a large sale. Whether publishers will in time fall on the expedient of lowering nominal selling prices, at the same time lessening allowances, or whether they will altogether drop the marking of prices, are questions on which we need not enter. Enough has been said to show that, after making all ordinary deductions, to which losses, &c., may be added, publishers can reckon on receiving little more than half the price at which their books are nominally issued."—PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING IN EDINBURGH. "Considering the many advantages possessed by London, it may appear surprising that the business of publishing should be attempted to any extent in Edinburgh—the only place out of the metropolis to which we need specially refer. Yet the Scottish capital is not devoid of recommendations. Its general society is of a character to invite the residence of men of literary acquirements, and it is fortunate in possessing an extensive collection of books for reference in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates. Edinburgh publishers are able to conduct their enterprises with a degree of calmness and deliberation which can scarcely be realised in London; while, at the same time, they enjoy a certain advantage in comparatively cheap labour. Paper also may be obtained at a somewhat lower price from Scotch makers than from the wholesale stationers of London, this last circumstance being of first importance in producing large impressions of cheap books and periodicals. As Edinburgh books are mostly sent to London, the expense of carriage and loss by commission form a drawback on profits. Notwithstanding this and other disadvantages, the book trade of Edinburgh continues in a thriving condition. In 1860 it comprehended upwards of thirty firms carrying on the united business of publishers and booksellers, and ninety as booksellers alone. In this list are eight or nine leading publishing houses, all of which, with one exception, print the works which they issue—an economical and convenient union of professions which forms a peculiar feature of the Edinburgh book-trade. In the establishment whence the present work is issued, every department connected with the preparation and dispersion of books is included."—CHEAP PUBLISHING. "The changes produced in the English book trade by the cheap press are not more remarkable than that improvement in taste which has subdued the traffic in books of a politically objectionable and of a demoralising character. Contrary to fears entertained on the subject, the cheapening of books, periodicals, and newspapers has in no perceptible degree deteriorated literature. The sale of books of a grossly demoralising tendency has been driven into obscurity, and in other ways circumscribed by a recent Act of Parliament (21 and 22 Vict. cap. 83); and it is demonstrable, as regards periodicals, that those of an objectionable kind form but a small proportion of the whole. On this subject, we offer the following statement, the result of careful inquiry into the cheap periodical trade in 1859-1860: Religious but not sectarian periodicals, at $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, 20 in number, aggregate issue per month, 1,436,500. Two periodicals of the Religious Tract Society of London, one sold at 1d., and the other at $\frac{1}{4}$ d., aggregate issue per month, 804,000. Temperance, at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 1d. each, 9 in number, aggregate

gate issue per month, 203,000. Useful, educational, and entertaining literature at 1d., 1½d., and 2d. each, 7 in number, aggregate issue per month 2,400,000. Novels, stories, ballads, &c., at 1d. each 6 in number, aggregate issue per month, 3,200,000. Romances and tales to excite the sentiments of wonder and horror, mostly at 1d. each, 60 in number; the issue of these could not be ascertained, but it is believed to reach the monthly aggregate of 1,500,000. Stories and memoirs of an immoral nature at 1d. each, 4 in number, aggregate issue per month, 52,500. Freethinking and irreligious, 2 in number, with, it is believed, a comparatively limited circulation. According to this view, the cheap periodical literature may be classed and summed up in amount as follows: 1. Works of an improving tendency, circulation per month, 8,043,500. 2. Works of an exciting nature, but not positively immoral, circulation per month, 1,500,000. 3. Works immoral, and opposed to the religion of the country, circulation per month probably under 80,000. We shall return again to this instructive paper.

AMERICA.—MESSRS. T. B. PETERSON AND BROTHERS, Philadelphia, have just issued a small volume containing thirty-three stories ascribed by them to the pen of Mr. Charles Dickens, and said never before to have been published in the States.

MR. SAMUEL FRENCH, New York, is publishing in monthly parts, two of which have been issued, a work entitled "Fifty Years of a Playgoer's Journal, comprising the Dramatic Annals of New York, from the Building of the Park Theatre, A.D. 1798, to its Destruction, A.D. 1848. By H.N.D."

MR. COGSWELL, Superintendent of the Astor Library, New York, was to embark for Europe on the last day of June or early in July, principally on account of imperfect health, but also in the interest of the library. "His speciality just now is ghosts," says a New York paper, more concisely than instructively.

MESSRS. DERBY AND JACKSON, of New York, have just published "Five Years in China," by the Rev. Charles Taylor. The same firm have in active preparation "The Actress in High Life," Mr. Stoddard's "Loves and Heroines of the Poets," "Women of the South distinguished in Literature," by Mary Forrest; "The Household of Bouverie," by a Southern Lady; "Jack Hopeton and his Friends," by a Georgian; and "Methodism Successful," by B. F. Tefft, D.D.

WE RECENTLY ALLUDED to the demise of *Russell's Magazine*, a Southern periodical which has enjoyed but a short lease of life. The event affords the text of a melancholy article in the *Charleston Mercury*. The sad destiny of Southern magazines, the utter lack of Southern sympathy for home productions of a literary character, the difficulties that environ the most enterprising publishers, wring from the *Mercury* this candid confession: "We are briefly reduced to the alternative of acknowledging that we have no adequate number of writers, or no adequate number of readers for the maintenance of such a work, or the subscribers do not pay, even if they read."

A BOSTON OLD-BOOK-SELLER.—In a recent publication we condensed an account of the eminent firm of Ticknor, Fields, and Co., of Boston, from the *Boston Daily Evening Traveller*, being one of a series of sketches of bookselling houses published by that journal. The following is from the same source: "T. O. H. P. Burnham, 143, Washington-street. Mr. Burnham is located opposite the Old South Church, Washington-street, and is the successor of the well-known firm of Burnham Brothers, long established in Cornhill. He has a stock of books at his store on Washington-street which is unique, and includes some of the most ancient books to be found. The oldest book is one in German, printed in 1520, and not long ago he had one dating back to 1470. The stock includes both old and new books, the object being to make every department as complete as possible. The total number of volumes on his shelves is about 150,000, covering every field of science and literature, each class having its appropriate shelves. Constant additions are being made both of ancient and modern books, and thus Mr. Burnham possesses unrivalled facilities for furnishing libraries. Choice and rare works are constantly being received from abroad, and there is hardly a store in America where so thorough a range of books for a library can be selected in so short a time. He has also added to his business the publication of valuable and desirable books, such as the Miscellaneous Works of Sir Philip Sidney, Degerando's Writings, &c., all of which are in demand. A call at Burnham's Antique Book Store and an inspection of its contents will well repay every traveller and every tradesman. Readers will find rare and curious works for their purchase." On Boston publishing and bookselling generally the same journal remarks: "Boston is indeed one of the centres of the book trade of the United States, and the facilities which it offers to merchants and others, of all parts of the country, are such as must cause them to frequent it. We think the catalogues of works published here for a long period of time will bear comparison with those of any other city in the Union, for number, for variety, and for value. The publication business was early commenced here, has steadily increased, and now has attained to vast proportions, embracing every description of book that it concerns men to

have, from the highest of scientific works to those that are put forth for the amusement of children. The scale, too, on which editions are issued, shows that the books selected for publication—as well new works as the reprints of old ones—are adapted to the taste of the studying and reading world, and are in great demand. Tens of thousands of copies are printed, in very numerous instances, of works extending to many volumes in each case. In manner of printing, works here issued will bear comparison of the closest character with those published elsewhere. The beauty of printing in the United States has, indeed, arrived at a point that it would seem impossible to surpass; and Boston has added her full share to this branch of typographical improvement. Among the most elegant books published here of late are: Mr. Hopkins's able historical work on 'The Puritans,' published by Gould and Lincoln; the Rev. Thomas Starr King's work on 'The White Mountains,' published by Crosby, Nichols, and Co.; 'The Miscellaneous Works of Sir Philip Sidney,' published by T. O. H. P. Burnham; and 'The Life of John Collins Warren,' from the press of Ticknor and Fields."

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF PUBLICATIONS IN THE AMERICAN PRESS.

D. Appleton and Co.

The Ebony Idol. Illustrated.

Robert Clarke and Co.

Stanton's Treatise for Justices, Sheriffs, Executors, Guardians, &c., in Kentucky.

A. B. Burdick.

The Republican Text-Book, by William Henry Fry.

Phinney, Blakeman, and Mason.

Natural History for Youth. 2 vols. 12mo.

Astronomy of the Bible, by O. M. Mitchell, J.L.D.

Planetary and Stellar Worlds, by O. M. Mitchell, J.L.D. A new edition.

Gould and Lincoln.

The Pulpit of the Revolution; or, the Political Sermons of the Era of 1776. With an Introduction, Biographical Sketches of the Preachers, and Historical Notes, &c., by John Wingate Thornton, author of "The Landing at Cape Anne," &c.

The Student; or, an Introduction to College Life and Study, by Rev. George R. Bliss, Professor in the University at Lewisburg, Pa.

The Pilgrim's Progress from this World to that which is to come, by John Bunyan. New edition. With forty illustrations, drawn by John Gilbert, and engraved by W. H. Whymper.

THE FOLLOWING IS OUR LIST OF NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, for the week ending Tuesday, June 19.

BANCROFT—History of the United States. By George Bancroft. Vol. VIII. Little, Brown, and Co.

CICERO on Oratory and Orators. Translated or edited by J. S. Watson. Harper and Brothers.

DODDRIDGE—Memoir of the Life of Philip Doddridge, D.D. Compiled by Rev. James R. Boyd, A.M., author of "English Poets, with Notes," &c. American Tract Society.

DRORS of Truth from the Fountain of Wisdom. Compiled by Jeannie. Presbyterian Board of Publication.

DUMAS—Royalsists and Republicans. From the French of Alexandre Dumas. E. D. Long and Co. 50 cents.

DUMAS—The Guillotine. A sequel to "Royalsists and Republicans." By the same. (Same). 50 cents.

ESPERANZA: My Journey Thither, and What I Saw There. Cincinnati: Valentine Nicholson. 1 dol.

HASTE to the Rescue. By Mrs. Charles W. With a Preface by the author of "English Hearts and English Homes." American Tract Society.

LEWES—The Physiology of Common Life. By George Henry Lewes, author of "Seaside Studies," &c. Vol. II. D. Appleton and Co. 1 dol.

LOYAL Verses (The) of Joseph Stansbury and Dr. Jonathan Odell; relating to the American Revolution. Now first edited by Winthrop Sargent. J. Munsell.

MEREDITH—Lucile. By Owen Meredith, author of "The Wanderer." 75 cents. Ticknor and Fields.

PARSONS—The Law of Contracts. By T. Parsons, LL.D., Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University. Fourth edit. Little, Brown, and Co.

PUNSHON—Sermons by Rev. W. M. Punshon. To which is prefixed a Plea for Class-Meetings by Rev. W. H. Milburn. Derby and Jackson.

TROLLOPE—The Kellys and O'Kellys. By Anthony Trollope. From the last London edition. 1 dol 25 cents. Rudd and Cartlet.

WHEDON—A Commentary on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark, for popular use. By D. D. Whedon, D.D. Carlton and Porter.

WOOLSEY—Introduction to the Study of International Law. By Theodore D. Woolsey, President of Yale College. James Munroe and Co.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Booksellers and others forwarding lists of books for gratuitous insertion in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD will please to add their full name and address.]

By Messrs. Wm. Dawson and Sons, 74, Cannon-street, City.

Alison's Europe. Vol. 9. 8vo. (10 vol. edition.)

Eyre's Australia. 2 vols. 8vo.

Gentleman's Magazine. Supplement, 1833. Part 1.

Nichols's Literary Illustrations. Vols. 1 and 2.

Nichols's Literary Anecdotes. Vols. 1 to 7.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany. Vol. 16, or Nos. 1 to 4, 6 and 12.

By Messrs. Willis and Sotheman, 136, Strand.

Index to Gentleman's Magazine, 1731 to 1786. 2 vols.

Nichols's Literary Anecdotes. Vols. 1 to 7.

Nichols's Illustrations. Vols. 1 and 2.

By W. Macdonald, Bookseller, Elgin.

Bocce's History and Chronicles of Scotland.

Foster's Life and Correspondence, imp. 8vo. Vol. 1.

By James Davies, Bookseller, 5, Abbey Church Yard, Bath.

Warton's Lectures on English Poetry.

Elliott's (Ebenezer) Life and Poetical Works.

Howitt's Homes and Haunts of British Poets (Later Poets), 8vo. Bentley.

Percy Anecdotes, 20-vol. edit.

TRADE CHANGES.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD and TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige us by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.]

MR. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row, has just valued the business of Mr. Sumner, 66, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, which has been purchased by Mr. Charles Taylor.

ON AND AFTER JULY 7th, the *Manchester Review*, formerly published by Mr. Edwin Slater, Market-street, will be published by Messrs. Thomas Dinham and Co., 7, Corporation-street, Manchester.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—J. Miles, J. Miles, F. Miles, A. Miles, and W. H. Miles, Stationers' Hall-court, City, booksellers (so far as regards J. Miles and A. Miles).

E. Waller and F. Arnold, Fleet-street, Stationers.

COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—The following person, who on his petition filed in the court has obtained an interim order for protection from process, is required to appear in court as hereinafter mentioned, at the court-house, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, as follows, to be examined and dealt with according to the statute: On Wednesday, the 18th of July, at eleven o'clock precisely, before Mr. Chief Commissioner Law, John Thomas Head Cotsell, of 3, Lombardian-terrace, St. Mary's-road, Peckham, Surrey, lecturer on sciences and literary compiler, and also clerk to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (for a short time letting lodgings), and administrator of the estate of William Cotsell, R.N., deceased.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR.—An order has been made, vesting in the provisional assignee the estates and effects of the following person, on his own petition: William Rutland Marsden, Sheffield, printer.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR whose assignee has been appointed: Charles Bennion, Handsworth-juxta-Birmingham, Staffordshire, agent to a bookseller.

COMING SALES BY AUCTION.

[Auctioneers wishing to have their coming sales noted in this column will oblige by forwarding early intimations and early copies of catalogues.]

IN THE CORN EXCHANGE, Boston, on Monday, the 9th July, and five following days, the stock of old and new books of Mr. Noble, comprising about 15,000 volumes and a quantity of printed music, will be sold by auction, until the whole are disposed of, without reserve.

REPORT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Wednesday, June 20th, and three following days, the library of the late Thomas Turner, of Gloucester, with autographs, &c. Among the items will be observed the magnificent illustrated Shakespeare, and an original quarto of Shakespeare's "King Lear." A Shakespeare cup "of undoubted authenticity," of the wood of the poet's far-famed mulberry tree, realised 21l. Among the MSS. we note the following:

Burke (Edmund), 2 pages 4to. to Charles Barrow, Esq. Bristol, Sept. 10, 1780. Respecting his failure at Bristol. "I send you an advertisement, which expresses the reasons for my declining the election. I do not think I took that step a moment too early or too late." The letter is continued on election matters. 2l. 4s.

Burke (Edmund), 1 page 4to. [to Charles Barrow, Esq.] Bristol, Sept. 14, 1780. Congratulations offered to his correspondent upon his election without the fatigue, vexation, and expense of a poll. 2l. 10s.

Burns (Robert), 2 pages 4to. to Mr. R. Cleghorn, franked by P. Miller. Aug. 21, 1795. "Inclosed you have Clarke's Gaffer Gray." He concludes with a transcript of a song, *Todlia hame*, by the late Mr. McCulloch, of Airdwell, Galloway. 3l. 8s.

Charles I. Letter, entirely autograph, part in cypher (deciphered in places), 1 page 4to. Newark, Oct. 18, 1645. 2l. 12s.

Cromwell (Oliver), General, afterwards Lord Protector of England. Letter, subscribed and signed, 1 page 4to., to John Gordon, Member of Parliament, before Pontefract, Nov. 27, 1648, with seal, fine and rare, relative to the losses of Mr. W. Sykes, occasioned by the revolt of Pontefract Castle, and advocating his claim for redress. 3l. 9s.

Barrow (Charles), M.P. for Gloucester, a parcel of his correspondence, comprising many curious old letters, several of John Gue, 1750, &c. 14l. 15s.

Pope (Alexander), 1 page 4to., to Richardson, franked by Lord Bathurst, Cirencester, June 25, 1737. Promising a visit—"I have been in Gloucestershire, or Berkshire, this good while." 3l.

The following are some of the printed books disposed of at this sale, one peculiarly rich in Shakespeare and Shakespeariana:

Musée Napoléon, 720 beautiful engravings, fine original impressions, 10 vols. Imperial 8vo. Paris, 1802-15. 10l. 5s.

Scott (Sir Walter) Waverley Novels; Poetical Works; Miscellaneous Prose Works; Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Lockhart: together 98 vols. Edinb. 1851, &c. 13l.

Shirley (James) Dramatic Works and Poems, with Notes by Gifford, and Life by Dyce. 6 vols. 1833. 3l. Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian. Large paper, 14 vols. Bound by Roger Payne. Royal 8vo. 1797. A remarkably fine and desirable copy, of the best library edition. 7l.

Thomson (J.) Seasons, to which is prefixed a Life of the Author, in Manuscript. 1813. "This beautiful specimen of calligraphy was penned in imitation of a printed edition of Thomson's Seasons, by Andrew Affleck, a native of Glasgow. He was a subaltern officer in the Marines, and was captured by the French and confined with the British prisoners at Verdun. The task was accomplished under numerous privations, and solely undertaken to wile away the miserable hours of a long procrastinated captivity. On the return of the writer this singular proof of perseverance was presented to Captain Smith, a fellow prisoner, from whom Andrew Affleck had received many marks of particular kindness."—MS. note. 2l. 13s.

Turner (Sharon) History of England. 12 vols. 3l. 5s. 6d.

All the Shakespeariana sold at very high prices. Shakespeare. Twenty Plays (being the whole number printed during his lifetime, in quarto), collated where there were different copies, and published from the originals, by George Steevens, 4 vols. 1766. 4l. 10s.

Shakespeare. Plays edited by Isaac Reed, 15 vols. 1793. 3l. 10s.

Shakespeare. Dramatic Works, with Life by J. Britton, 7 vols. Chiswick, C. Whittingham, 1814. 4l.

Shakespeare (William) Plays and Poems, by Malone, best edition, 21 vols. C. Lewis. 1821. 8l. 2s.

Shakespeare (Wm.) Dramatic Works, edited by Steevens, Boydell's splendid edition, with the set of 100 beautiful plates after the most distinguished British artists, original proof impressions, 9 vols. Royal folio, London, W. Bulmer. 1802. 14l. 15s.

Shakespeare (William) Dramatic Works, edited by George Steevens, Boydell's Edition, the plates belonging to the work in three states, etchings, proofs, and prints, splendidly illustrated with upwards of three thousand portraits and plates, the larger portion of which are proofs, or the choicest selected impressions; also seven hundred and forty original drawings by eminent artists; cuttings and extracts from various publications, play bills of various performances, from Garrick to Kean, arms emblazoned, &c., the whole neatly mounted or inlaid. A specially-printed title-page, Apologetic Address, portrait of Shakespeare (fac-simile of Droeshout's engraving, with verses), portrait of Mr. Turner (private plate), and his arms, are inserted at the commencement of each volume, also special title-pages to each act of every play. 44 vols. royal folio, 1802. The contents of these magnificent volumes represent the fruit of more than a quarter of a century's assiduous care and attention on the part of the late Thomas Turner, Esq., and not less the result of a very considerable outlay. The collection comprises nearly all that is choice and valuable from the famous illustrated Shakespeare of Thomas Wilson, Esq., the catalogue of which, both manuscript and printed, will be found in Nos. 922—gleanings from the various celebrated collections of prints and drawings which from time to time have been dispersed—and drawings made expressly for this series. The *debris* of Mr. Wilson's copy, after Mr. Turner had made his selections from it, passed into the hands of Mr. Hanrott, who made some additions to it, and in his sale, in 1834, it produced the sum of 536l. 10s. It need scarcely be said that the present in extent and quality far exceeds the copy just referred to. 495l.

Shakespeare's Works, Charles Knight's original Pictorial Edition. Royal 8vo. 1838-43. 10l. 10s.

Shakespeare (M. William) His True Chronicle History of the Life and Death of King Lear and his Three Daughters, with the unfortunate Life of Edgar, Sonne and heire to the Earle of Gloucester, and his Sullen and Assumed humour of Tom of Bedlam. As it was played before the King's Majesty at White-Hall, upon St. Stephen's Night in Christmas Holidays, by his Majesties Servants playing usually at the Globe on the Bankside; a good sound copy. 4to., printed for Nath. Butter, 1608. A copy of this edition recently sold at auction for 22l. 10s. 16l. 16s.

By THE SAME, on Tuesday, June 26, and following day, a collection of books, also a few curious manuscripts. The latter included the Court Records of George Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., and of Frederick Prince of Wales, father of George III., in 24 vols. This lot realised 30l. Among the printed books disposed of we observe Hasted's "History of Kent" (4l.); Lyson's "Enviours of London," with a Supplement (2l. 4s.); Nicolson and Burns' History, &c. of Westmoreland and Cumberland (2l. 16s.) A collection of 300 caricatures, a large

portion of them published about the middle of the last century, realised 16l. 10s.

By Mr. R. A. LEWIS, at 125, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, June 26, and two following days, the stock of topographical and antiquarian books, the property of Mr. John Bowyer Nichols, of Parliament-street. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to 3501l. 11s. 10d., and it was well attended by leading London and country booksellers. Among them we observed Messrs. Bohn, Booth, Brown, Brown of Salisbury, Davidson, Lilly, Mason of Chichester, Nattali, Newman, Reeves, Rennie, Smith, Toovey, Sheldon, Willis. The following are some of the chief items of this important and interesting sale:

Baker's History of Northampton, 2 vols., large paper, India proof plates. Royal folio, 1822-1841. 6l. 7s. 6d.

Bigland's Collections relative to the County of Gloucester. Fosbroke's City of Gloucester, 3 vols. in one. Folio, 1791-1819. 4l.

Clutterbuck's History of the County of Hertford, 3 vols. Folio, 1815, 1821, 1827. 14l. 17s.

Another copy, large paper, proof plates, royal folio. 17l. 15s.

Several copies of Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, 8 vols. boards, royal 8vo. 1834, 1843. 3l. 12s. 6d.

Several sets of Dallaway's Parochial Topography of the Rape of Arundel, new edition by Cartwright, 1832. Cartwright's Parochial Topography of the Rape of Bramber, 1830. 2 vols. royal 4to. 4l. 6s. to 4l. 10s.

Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, new edition by Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, 8 vols. folio. 1817-30. 21l.

Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral, new edition by Sir H. Ellis, folio. 1818. 3l. 3s.

The Gentleman's Magazine, from the commencement in 1731 to June 1856, 232 vols. 26l. 10s.

The Gentleman's Magazine, Second and Third Series, from January 1808 to June 1856. 95 vols. 8l. 12s. 6d.

The Gentleman's Magazine, several sets of General Indexes, and complete List and Index to the plates and woodcuts, 1731 to 1818, 5 vols. 1821. 3l. 16s. to 4l.

Gough's Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, in 3 vols. royal folio, 1780-1796. Very rare, parts of this important work having been destroyed by fire at the printer's. 62l.

Hoare's History of Modern Wiltshire, 6 vols. complete, folio. 1822-43. 24l. 10s.

Sets of Hoare's History of Modern Wiltshire.—The History of Salisbury, by Benson and Hatcher, as a separate work; folio. 1843. 2l. 8s. to 2l. 11s.

Another copy, 2 vols., large paper, boards, folio. 1843. 4l. 14s.

Hutchins' History of the County of Dorset, 4 vols. Vols. I. and II., first edition, 1774; Vols. III. and IV., second edition, folio. 1813, 1815. 20l.

Manning and Bray's History, &c., of Surrey, 3 vols. folio. 1804-14. 10l. 10s.

Morant's History and Antiquities of Essex, 2 vols. large paper. 1768. 15l.

Nash's Collections for the History of Worcester-shire, 2 vols. 1781. 10l. 10s.

Several sets of Nichols's Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, 8 vols. 8vo. 1817-58. 3l. 5s. to 3l. 12s.

Sets of Polewhele's History of Devonshire, 3 vols. in 1, folio, 1797-1806. 2l. 2s. to 3l. 3s.

Surtees's History, &c., Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham, 4 vols. large paper, royal folio, 1816-1820, 1823-1840. 16l.

Baker's History, &c., of the County of Northampton, 2 vols. large paper, India proof plates, royal folio, 1821-41. 9l. 15s.

Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 8 vols. large paper, royal folio, 1817-30. 42l. 10s.

Hoare's History of Modern Wiltshire and History of Salisbury. 6 vols. complete. Folio, 1822-43. 27l. 10s.

Hutchins' History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset. Vols. I., III., IV. Large paper, 1796, 1813, 1815. 24l.

Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, 3 vols. large paper. Royal folio, 1804-14. 12l. 18s.

Nichols' Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. 8 vols., with Miscellaneous Antiquities in continuation and several additional pieces, in 4 vols.; together 12 vols. 4to. 1780-90. 53l.

Stow, Survey of London and Westminster, by Strype. 2 vols. best edition, 1755. 8l. 5s.

Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis, &c., illustrated by the Rev. T. D. Whitaker, with the appendix complete. 2 vols. large paper, imperial folio, 1816. 8l. 15s.

Todd's History of the College of Bonhommes, at Ashridge, India proofs, only seventy copies privately printed at a cost of 5000l. Imperial folio, 1823. 6l. 2s. 6d.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ALL RIGHT: an Old Maid's Tale. Cr 8vo cl 5s. James Blackwood.

BLOOMFIELD—Critical Annotations, Additional and Supplementary, on the New Testament: being a supplemental volume to the edition of the Greek Testament with English notes. By Rev. S. T. Bloomfield. 2 vols 8vo cl 14s. Longman and Co.

BORISSOW—Commercial Phraseology: in English and French and French and English. By C. J. Borissow. Fcp 8vo cl 3s. W. Allan.

BROAD (The) Line Drawing Book for the Use of Young Children, containing Eighty Drawings of Objects, coloured. New edit. Oblong 8vo cl 5s. James Blackwood.

BUTLER—The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, in the Constitution and Course of Nature. By Joseph Butler. A new and improved edit. with a complete index. 12mo cl 2s. W. Tegg.

CAZALET—Stammering: the Cause and Cure. By the Rev. W. W. Cazalet, A.M. Cantab. 3rd edit 1s. Bowditch and Harrison.

CHAPTER (A) of Accidents; or, The Mother's Assistant in Cases of Burns, Scalds, Cuts, &c. By the Author of "A Woman's Secret." Fcp 8vo swd 6d. Griffith and Farran.

CHURCH (The) of England Magazine, under the superintendence of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland. Vol. XLVIII. January to June 1860. Roy 8vo cl 2s 6d. W. Hughes.

CHRISTY'S Minstrels' New Songs, with Choruses in Vocal Score, Symphonies, and Pianoforte Accompaniments. Edited by J. Wade. Books 8 and 9. 4to swd 12 each. Musical Bouquet Office.

CIVILISATION in Hungary: Seven Answers to the Seven Letters addressed by M. Barth de Szemere to Richard Cobden, Esq. By an Hungarian. Fcp 8vo cl 6s. Trübner and Co.

CONFERENCE of Progressive Thinkers. Bread cast upon the Waters, by Sowers of Thought, for the Church of the Future. With Four Sermons by Theodore Parker. 8vo swd 1s. G. Manwaring.

COOK—A Word to our Volunteers: their Duties and Responsibilities. A Sermon preached at the parish church of Brompton, Kent, on June 10, 1860, by Daniel Cooke. 12mo swd 2d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

COLLINS—Smallpox and Vaccination Historically and Medically considered: an Inquiry into the Causes of the recent increase of Smallpox, and the means for its prevention. By Alfred Collinson, M.D. 8vo swd 2s 6d. Hatchard and Co.

COUTTS—A Summary Account of Prizes for Common Things, awarded by Miss Burdett Coutts. New edit, 8vo cl 1s 6d. Hatchard and Co.

CURLING—Julian Mountjoy. By Capt. Curling. (Hodgson's New Series of Novels, Vol. IX.) Fcp 8vo bds 2s. J. Hodgson.

DOMENECH—Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America. By the Abbé Domenech. Illus. 2 vols 8vo cl 3s. Longman and Co.

D'ORSEY—A Practical Grammar of Portuguese and English, adapted to Ollendorf's System. By the Rev. Alex. J. D. D'Orsey. Cr 8vo cl 7s. Trübner and Co.

D'ORSEY—Colloquial Portuguese. By the Rev. Alex. J. D. D'Orsey. New edit. Cr 8vo cl 2s 6d. Trübner and Co.

EATON—Shakespeare and the Bible: showing how much the great Dramatist was indebted to Holy Writ for his profound knowledge of Human Nature. By Rev. J. R. Eaton. New edit, post 8vo cl 3s 6d. Jas. Blackwood.

ELTON—Below the Surface: a Story of English Country Life. By Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, Bart. New edit fcap 8vo cl 2s 6d. Smith, Elder, and Co.

FACTS, not Fictions. With preface by Rev D. T. K. Drummond. Roy 16mo cl 1s 6d. J. MacLaren, Edinburgh.

FRASER—On Fall Assurance. By the Rev D. Fraser. 2nd edit 18mo swd 4d. J. MacLaren, Edinburgh.

GARIBALDI: an autobiography. Edited by Alexandre Dumas. Translated by Wm. Robson. Fcp 8vo bds 2s; half-bd 2s 6d. Routledge and Co.

GELDART—Strength in Weakness, or Early Chastened Early Blessed: a brief memoir of William Geldart. By Mrs Geldart. Fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. Seeley and Co.

GODFREY—On the Nature, Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Spinal Curvatures, and Deformities of the Chest and Limbs, without Artificial Supports or any Mechanical Appliances. By Mrs Godfrey. 3rd edit, carefully revised and enlarged, 8vo cl 5s. J. Churchill.

HAVEN (The) and the Home. By the Author of "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," &c. 18mo cl swd 6d. J. Nisbet and Co.

HENSLOW AND SKETTER—Flora of Suffolk: a Catalogue of the Plants (indigenous or naturalised) found in a wild state in the county of Suffolk. By the Rev. J. S. Henslow and Edmund Sketper. 12mo cl 5s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

HOLLINGS—Lord Macaulay: a Lecture delivered before the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, April 2, 1860, by J. F. Hollings. 8vo swd 1s. (J. and T. Spencer, Leicester.) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

JERROLD's Imperial Paris. Cheaper edition. 12mo bds 3s. 6d. Ward and Lock.

JOHNSTON—The School Arithmetic, including a comprehensive Course of Mental Arithmetic; with Hints on the Improved Method of Teaching Arithmetic. By R. Johnston. Fcp 8vo cl 2s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

JEWITT—Rifles and Volunteer Corps. By Lieut. W. Jewitt. Illus. 8vo swd 1s. Ward and Lock.

LINE upon LINE. Part II. By the Author of "Peep of Day." New edit 18mo cl 2s. Hatchard and Co.

LOSS—The Dublin Cow-Pock Institution, and its Charge for Vaccine Lymph, viewed in Relation to Vaccination and the prevalence of Small Pox in England and Ireland. By P. W. Long. 8vo swd 6d (W. B. Kelly, Dublin). Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

LITTON—What will he do with it? By Plistratius Caxton (Library edition in 4 vols). Vol. III. Post 8vo cl 5s. W. Blackwood and Sons.

MARSHAM—Diseases of the Heart: their Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment. By W. O. Marsham, M.D. 2nd edit 8vo cl 6s. J. Churchill.

MAY—Wedded and Winnowed; or, the Trials of Mary Gascoigne, a tale for the Divorce Court. By Marabel May. Cr 8vo cl 1s 6d. Jas. Blackwood.

MOLYNEUX—New Year's Sermon: the Signs of the Times: being a sermon preached by the Rev. Capel Molyneux at the Lock Chapel, Harrow-road, on Sunday morning, Jan. 1, 1860. 3rd edit. 8vo swd 2d. Stephens and Co.

NEAR HOME; or, the countries of Europe described by the Author of "Peep of Day." 12mo cl 5s. Hatchard and Co.

NEWMAN—Phases of Faith; or, passages from the history of my creed. By Francis Wm. Newman. 6th edit, post 8vo cl 3s 6d. G. Manwaring.

OXENDEN—Fervent Prayer. By Rev. A. Oxenden. 2nd edit, much enlarged. 18mo cl 1s 6d. Hatchard and Co.

PEACOCK—A Ramble to the Wreck of the Royal Charter. By W. F. Peacock. Fcp 8vo swd 2d. (Jno. Heywood, Manchester.) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

PHILIP—The Revival, or Who Teacheth like God? By Rev. Jno. Philip. 18mo cl swd 6d. J. MacLaren, Edinburgh.

PHILLIPS—The Vision of the Cross, and other Poems. By Ed. A. Phillips. 12mo cl 4s. Hatchard and Co.

POPULAR Songs and Ballads of all Nations: Sixty-nine of the best by the most esteemed composers. Words and Music. 4to cl 4s. Musical Bouquet Office.

PUSCHL—Vol. XXVIII. 4to cl 3s 6d. Office.

RAKE—The Eighth Commandment. By Charles Reade. 8vo cl 14s. Trübner and Co.

RANKING—RADCLIFFE—The Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences. Edited by W. H. Ranking and C. B. Radcliffe. Vol. XXXI. January to June 1860. Cr 8vo cl 6s 6d. J. Churchill.

REID—The Hunters' Feast; or, Conversations around the Camp-Fire. By Capt. Mayne Reid. With eight illustrations by H. Weir. Fcp 8vo cl 5s. 6d. C. H. Clarke.

RITCHIE'S Here and There in London. (Cheaper edit) 12mo bds 2s. Ward and Lock.

SALT—The Grand Volunteer Review. By George Augustus Salt. Cr 8vo swd 6d. Tinsley.

SCOTT—A New and Comprehensive History of England, from the earliest period to the Accession of George III., embracing the best and most recent authorities, principally designed for students in schools and colleges. By Adam Sedgwick. Carefully revised and brought down to the present time, with upwards of 4000 examination questions, by Edward Farr. 12mo cl 5s. T. J. Allan.

SCOTT—A Diagram of the French Verbs, showing at one view all the conjugations, regular and irregular. By G. B. Scott. Fcp 8vo swd 1s. cl 1s 6d. J. Heaton and Son.

SMITH—Helps to District Visitors: being plain and practical remarks on some portions of the Gospels, particularly the Narratives and Parables. With an Appendix and Prayer selected from the Liturgy. By Rev. W. Maxwell Smith. Fcp 8vo cl swd 2s. Hatchard.

SPECTATOR (The), a new edition, with Biographical Notices of the Contributors. Royal 8vo cl 6d. W. Tezz.

TOMLINSON—Winter in the Arctic Regions. With an Introductory Notice on the North-West Passage, and an Appendix on Sir John Franklin's Expedition. By Charles Tomlinson. New edit 16mo cl 2s 2d. S. P. C. K.

TROLOPE—The Vicar of Wrexhill. By Mrs. Trollope. New edit (Parlour Library, Vol. CCXVI.) Fcp 8vo bds 2s. C. H. Clarke.

TYNDALL—The Glaciers of the Alps: being a Narrative of Excursions and Ascents. By Jno. Tyndall. Cr 8vo cl 14s. J. Murray.

WELLS—Two Months in the Highlands, Orcaida, and Skye. By Charles Richard Wells. Illustrated. Post 8vo cl 12s 6d. Longman and Co.

WHITE—All Round the Wrekin. By Walter White. Cr 8vo cl 9s. Chapman and Hall.

WIFE (The) Domain. By Philothatos. Cr 8vo cl 3s 6d. J. Churchill.

WILSON—Narrative of Events during the French Invasion of Russia in 1812. By Gen. Sir Robert Wilson. Second edit, 8vo cl 15s. J. Murray.

WORDS (The) and Works of Our Blessed Lord, and their Lessons for Daily Life. By the author of "Brampton Rectory." 2 vols 16mo 8vo cl 9s. J. W. Parker.

WRAXALL—Life in the Sea, or the Nature and Habits of Marine Animals. Written and compiled by Lascelles Wraxall. Cr 8vo cl 3s 6d. Houlston and Wright.

YOUTT—The Pig. By W. Youtt, V.S. Enlarged and re-written by Samuel Silex, Esq. With numerous illustrations. Post 8vo half-bd 5s. Routledge and Co.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCALE OF CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the CRITIC is as follows:

	s.	d.
Four Lines, or Thirty Words	0	6
Each additional Line (about Ten Words)	0	6
Half Column	1	0
Whole Column	2	0

CRITIC PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF CELEBRITIES IN
Literature, Science, and Art.

THE CRITIC for THIS DAY contains a PORTRAIT of SAMUEL WARREN, ESQ., M.P.

With a fac-simile Autograph and Biographical Sketch. A copy sent in return for seven stamps.

THE PORTRAITS ALREADY PUBLISHED IN THE GALLERY ARE

- No. 1, WILKIE COLLINS, in the CRITIC of June 5, No. 413.
- No. 2, JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, July 3, No. 417.
- No. 3, RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, August 7, No. 422.
- No. 4, CHARLES DICKENS, September 4, No. 426.
- No. 5, JAMES HANNAY, October 2, No. 430.
- No. 6, CHARLES MACKAY, November 6, No. 435.
- No. 7, WILLIAM HUNT, December 11, No. 440.
- No. 8, M. LE COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT, Jan. 1, No. 443.
- No. 9, JUDGE HALIBURTON, February 5, No. 448.
- No. 10, LORD BROUGHAM, March 5, No. 452.
- No. 11, GEORGE GROTE, April 2, No. 456.
- No. 12, THOMAS CARLYLE, May 7, No. 461.
- No. 13, BARON VON HUMBOLDT, May 21, No. 463.
- No. 14, EARL STANHOPE, June 4, No. 465.
- No. 15, SYDNEY LADY MORGAN, July 9, No. 47.
- No. 16, W. HOWARD RUSSELL, August 6, No. 474.
- No. 17, SAMUEL LOVER, September 3, No. 478.
- No. 18, PROFESSOR FARADAY, October 8, No. 483.
- No. 19, JAMES ROBINSON PLANCHÉ, November 5, No. 487.
- No. 20, The late JOHN MURRAY, January 7, 1860, No. 496.
- No. 21, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, February 4, No. 500.
- No. 22, THOMAS NORTON LONGMAN, April 7, No. 509.
- No. 23, MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, May 5, No. 513.

Portraits of Sir E. B. LYTON, and others, will follow, from Photographs by Mr. MAYALL, Messrs. MAULL and POLYBLANE, Mr. CLARINGTON, Mr. HERBERT WATKINS, and other eminent photographic artists.

Each Portrait is accompanied by a fac-simile Autograph and Biographical Sketch.

The Portraits may also be obtained in the Monthly Parts of the CRITIC, from July 1st, 1858.

CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?

Is a thought often occurring to literary minds, public characters, and persons of benevolent intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained, on application to RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London. R. B. is enabled to execute every description of Printing on very advantageous terms, his office being furnished with a large and choice assortment of TYPES, STEAM PRINTING MACHINES, HYDRAULIC and other PRESSES, and every modern improvement in the printing art. A SPECIMEN BOOK of TYPES, and information for authors, sent on application, by RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London.

FURNITURE.—WHERE to BUY,

WHAT to BUY.—P. and S. BEYFUS are selling the 2nd, Dining-room suite, the 3rd, Drawing-room suite, the 2nd, Bedroom suite; Bachelors' Bedroom, 71; and Servants', 41. Illustrated catalogues gratis, and free by post. Goods carriage paid to any part of the Kingdom.—P. and S. BEYFUS, 91, 93, and 95, City-road, London.

TO PERSONS FURNISHING.—The

most varied and extensive STOCK of CABINET FURNITURE, Upholstery Goods, Bedsteads, Bedding, Chimney-glasses, Damasks, Carpets, &c., conveniently arranged for public inspection, will be found in the immense furniture galleries and show-rooms of Messrs. DRUCE and Co., Nos. 58, 60, and 62, Baker-street. The price is marked on every article in plain figures, that persons may make their own estimates, as importantly to purchasers is not allowed. Every article being manufactured by first-rate workmen, of the best seasoned materials, a twelve-month's warranty is given. Purchasers are invited to visit this establishment before deciding elsewhere. N.B. Iron bedsteads, 8s. 6d. each; 500 easy chairs and 100 wicker chairs to select from. Carpets 1s. per yard under the usual price. Illustrated books post free.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE of an UPHOLSTERER'S STOCK of new and second-hand Furniture, amounting upwards of Twenty Thousand Pounds, and comprising more than one hundred suites of Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room appendages in every description of wood and design. J. DENT and Co. for upwards of thirty years the proprietors of the Great Western Furniture Bazaar, 30, 31, 32, and 33, Crawford-street, Baker-street, beg to announce to their customers and the public that in consequence of the expiration of their leases, they have commenced selling off the whole of their immense stock of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. &c. Families about to furnish will save full one third. The high reputation so long possessed by the Proprietors of the establishment will be a sufficient guarantee for the quality of their stock. References to customers in every town in England. The extensive Premises covering a space of more than 80,000 square feet, to be LET.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS and CO., Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s., and 4s.; rich Souchong, 3s. 6d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage free to any railway station or market-town in England. A price current free. Sugars at market prices. All goods carriage free within eight miles of the City.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, THE LEAF NOT COVERED WITH COLOUR. STRONG, RICH, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA is thus secured, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with colour makes it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear like the best, and passed off to the consumer at a high price. Price 3s. 6d., 4s., and 4s. 6d. per lb. in Packets. PRESTEL, 50, Cornhill, and 119, Cheapside; ELPHINSTON, 227, Regent-st.; GOULD, 108, Oxford-st.; WOLFE, 75, St. Paul's; FORTESCUE, Bayswater; BLISS, Brompton; ALLCHIN, Barnsbury-park; MILLARD, Camden-town; JOHNSTON, Charing-cross; WEBSTER, Moorgate-st.; NEWELL, Hackney; DELL, Kingsland; BALLARD, Hammersmith; GALLOWAY, Lillington; GOTTING, Kentish-town and Pinchbeck; LUCAS, Bridge-st., Westminster; PEGG, Notting-hill; MCCASH, Stratford; REID, Russell-square; DODGSON, 98, Blackman-st.; HORNIMAN'S, in every town.

STRASBOURG TONGUES.—These superior delicacies have now become the standing dish of the breakfast table and household word of the domestic circle, being delicately cured, nicely spiced, and a beautiful colour. Sold in packages containing six at 3s. 6d. per package. Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 7½d. and 8½d. per lb. Spanish and Westphalia Hams in abundance, from 7d. to 9d. per lb. Osborne's Peat-smoked Bacon is now in excellent cure, 9½d. per lb. by the half-side. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 15 per cent. is effected by the purchaser at this establishment on all first-class provisions. Packages gratis. OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE, Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE CAPS for VARICOSE VEINS and WEAKNESS, of a very superior quality, yielding an unvarying support. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the articles sent by post from the manufacturers. POPE & PLANTÉ, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

THE COMFORT of a FIXED CLOSET for 11. Places in gardens (usually so offensive) converted into comfortable water-closets by FIFE'S PATENT HERMETICALLY SEALED PAN, with its self-acting valve, preventing the return of cold air or effluvia. Any carpenter can affix it to the seat. Price 11. Also hermetically-sealed inodorous chamber commodes, 11 2s., 21 4s., and 31; and portable water-closets with pump, cistern, and self-acting valve. A prospectus with engravings, sent for two post stamps.—At FIFE and Co.'s Sanitarium, 46, Leicester-square, (west side), W.C.

THE FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING SUITS

are made to order from Scotch Cheviot, Tweed, and Angolas, all wool, and thoroughly shrunken by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W. The Two Guinea Dress and Frock Coat, the Guinea Dress Trousers, and the Half-Guinea Waistcoats. N.B.—A Perfect Fit guaranteed.

FOR FASHIONS IN PETTICOATS LADIES SHOULD VISIT

WM. CARTER'S WHOLESALE and RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

A Novelty for Petticoats in Brocade Horsehair. Ladies' French Muslin Lace and Steel Japon, 3s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. Ladies' Crinoline Water-spring Petticoats, 4s. 9d. to 16s. 6d. Ladies' Quilted Lustre and Saitaire Petticoats, 6s. 9d. to 25s. WM. CARTER, 22, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, London.

LADIES, why give such High Prices for

your STAY BODICES, when you can obtain a single pair at the Wholesale Prices direct from the Manufactory, and the choice of fifty different sorts at the undermentioned prices?

Patent Front-fastening Corset Bodices, 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. Paris Wove Stays, any size required, 3s. 11d. to 14s. 6d. Ladies' Family and Nursery Stays, 8s. 6d. to 21s. The Self-adjusting Victoria Royal Stay, 10s. 6d. to 25s. Engravings of the above and Trade-lights free. WM. CARTER, 22, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, London.

LAWRENCE HYAM, in announcing that

his NEW STOCK of CLOTHING for the season of 1860, consisting of the largest and choicest variety of SPRING and SUMMER attire ever designed, is now ready for inspection, and to which he solicits public attention and patronage. The greatest confidence may be placed in the durability and style of all garments, combined with the utmost economy in price.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S 15s. and 17s.

TROUSERS are made from the choicest patterns in SCOTCH CHEVIOTS and ANGOLAS, all wool, and warranted thoroughly shrunken. VESTS to match, 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.

FOR PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S ATTIRE for CLERICAL, LEGAL, and MEDICAL GENTLEMEN is remarkable for sound quality and perfect consistency of design. An unlimited variety of patterns to select from.

FOR THE YOUNG.

LAWRENCE HYAM is everywhere celebrated for the becoming style and finished beauty of his Clothing for Children, Boys, and Youths. Perfectly New Styles in Children's Dresses, Boys' Suits, and Single Garments are now on view, ready for immediate wear.

OBSERVE, the only ESTABLISHMENTS of LAWRENCE HYAM are

CITY—36, Gracechurch-street.
WEST-END—189 & 190, Tottenham-court-road.

CANCER.

Just published, price 1s., per post 1s. 1d.,
THE SECOND APPENDIX to the Successful Treatment of Cancer without Operation or Caustics; also, a new, painless, and successful method of treating Fistula, without using the knife, ligature, or caustics. By JOHN PATTISON, M.D., 10, Cavendish-road, St. John's-wood, London, N.W.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints. Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, Surgeon, 14, New Ormond-street and to be had of all medicine vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

SENT FREE for the benefit of NERVOUS SUFFERERS, "THE WARNING VOICE," by H. SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Jena, &c., a Medical Work on the Cure of Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, &c., on receipt of a Stamped directed Envelope.—Address Dr. H. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

GIVEN AWAY for the BENEFIT of NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—Mr. RAPEY will send free, on receipt of two stamps (for postage), the "Medical Friend" on the Self-Cure of Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Indigestion, &c. Illustrated with Cases and Means of Cure used in each case.—C. T. RAPEY, Registered Surgeon, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London.

A BOOK ON DIET for INVALIDS, sent GRATIS to the AFFLICTED.—A person having been afflicted for many years with Consumptive Symptoms, Nervousness, Indigestion, Lassitude, Debility, Low Spirits, Dimness of Sight, and other distressing disorders, and incapacitated for the pleasures or business of life, will send information of the treatment by which he became restored to perfect health, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope addressed to T. YARDLEY, Esq., No. 10, Regent's-park-road, London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

—Consolation for the Troubled.—All sufferers from colds, asthma, chest complaints, and shortness of breath should have this ointment well rubbed upon the back and breast twice a day: after diligent friction with it for a short time respiration becomes easy and the circulation calmed. Holloway's Pills should be taken while his Ointment is being used, as they will remove any impurities from the general system which the local application of the Ointment would be slow in reaching. In indigestion and dyspepsia Holloway's remedies are invaluable. On the liver and kidneys they exercise the most salutary effect; in fact, they regulate every function of the body, and contribute to keep mind and body in a healthy state.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to Health and Longevity by the proper Mastication of Food.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of ORIENTAL INGREDIENTS, is of inestimable value in IMPROVING and BEAUTIFYING the TEETH, STRENGTHENING the GUMS, and in rendering the TEETH PURE and FRAGRANT. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLAND'S ODONTO," &c., are on the Label, and "A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, HATTON-GARDEN," on the Government Stamp affixed on each box. Price 2s. 9d. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.—FLEAS in Dogs, Poultry, &c., are instantly destroyed, as also Bugs, Beetles, and every other insect, by this powder, which is perfectly harmless to animal life; sportsmen particularly will find it invaluable. In packets, post free, for 1s. or treble size for 3s. postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

Take notice, each genuine packet bears the above name and address. See *The Field*, October 2nd and 9th, pp. 268, 283, and 294.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, &c.?—Dr. RUSSELL'S LIXIVINE, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, is guaranteed to produce Mustachios, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, and reproduce the hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age. Price 2s., sent anywhere, free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. RUSSELL, 1, Raglan-street, Kentish-town, London.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED

WITHOUT A TRUSS.—Dr. THOMSON'S celebrated REMEDY has been successful in curing thousands of cases, and is applicable to every variety of SINGLE or DOUBLE RUPTURE, however bad or long-standing, in male or female of any age, causing no inconvenience in its use, and doing away with any further necessity for wearing trusses, &c. Sent post free, on receipt of 7s. 6d. in postage stamps or post-office order, by Dr. RALPH THOMSON, 28, Clarence-road, Kentish-town, London.—Attendance daily, except Sunday, from 11 till 12 o'clock. An explanatory book and testimonials sent, post free, for six penny stamps.

BEWARE of Spurious and Dangerous

Compounds, sold in imitation of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, a name invented and applied by Dr. J. C. BROWNE, M.R.C.S. (ex-Army Medical Staff) to his great discovery, which is so extraordinarily curative in Consumption, Congha, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Head-Aches, Hysteria, Diarrhoea, and Diphtheria. As a proof of its efficacy, a few extracts from numerous testimonials by physicians and surgeons are given:

From W. VESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an anti-spasmodic and sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland: "I consider it the most valuable medicine."

Dr. LEE HOGG says: "The more I use it the more satisfied am I of its great usefulness."

Dr. M'GRIGOR CROFT, late Army Staff, says: "It is a most invaluable medicine."

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea."

From C. V. RIDOUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham: "As an astringent in severe Diarrhoea, and an anti-spasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous. As a sedative in Neuralgia and Tic Doloréux, its effects were very remarkable. In Uterine Affections I have found it extremely valuable."

Sold only in bottles, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by the Sole Agent and Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; or sent carriage free on receipt of stamps or Post-office order.

None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp.

NEW WORKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY

BY
MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND CO.
AND TO BE HAD AT ALL LIBRARIES.

COMPANION TO DR. LIVINGSTONE'S MISSIONARY TRAVELS.

Dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

Elegantly printed in 8vo. 624 pages, and illustrated with Portrait of the Author, Two Maps, and Twelve Plates of the Scenery and Costume of Eastern Africa, price One Guinea.

TRAVELS, RESEARCHES, AND MISSIONARY LABOURS,
During an Eighteen Years' Residence in the Interior, and on the Coast of Eastern Africa;

TOGETHER WITH
JOURNEYS TO USAMBARA, UKAMBANI, and KHARTUM, AND A

COASTING VOYAGE FROM MOMBASA TO CAPE DELGADO.

By the Rev. Dr. J. LOUIS KRAPP,
Late Missionary in the service of the Church Missionary Society in Eastern and Equatorial Africa.

Including the Rev. J. Rebmann's Three Journeys to Jagga, and discovery of the great snow-capped Mountains of Equatorial Africa; and Native Accounts of the Great Waters of the Interior, since named by Captain Speke, Victoria Nyanza, or Lake Victoria; together with the Rev. J. Erhardt's View of the Prospects and Resources of the Country of the Wanika, the seat of the East-African Mission. To which is prefixed a concise Account of Geographical Discovery in Eastern Africa up to the present time, by E. J. RAVENSTEIN, F.R.G.S.; and an Appendix, added by the Author, respecting the Snow-capped Mountains of Equatorial Africa, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sources of the Nile; and the Languages and Literature of Abyssinia and Eastern Africa, &c.

Handsomely printed in 1 vol. 8vo. bound in cloth, price 12s.

LETTERS

OF
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT

(Written between the Years 1827 and 1858)

TO VARNHAGEN VON ENSE.

TOGETHER WITH

EXTRACTS from VARNHAGEN'S DIARIES, and LETTERS from VARNHAGEN and others to HUMBOLDT.

Authorised Translation from the German, with Explanatory Notes and full Index of Names.

Handsomely printed in 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth boards, price 5s.

SIR ROHAN'S GHOST:

A ROMANCE.

"It is our deliberate judgment that no first work by any author has ever been published in America showing more undoubted symptoms of genuine poetic power than this. There are passages in it where imagination and language combine in the most artistic completeness."—*Atlantic Monthly*.

This work has created a sensation in America similar to that which "Adam Bede" produced in England.

London:

TRÜBNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row.

THE WINES OF FRANCE AT THE REDUCED DUTY.
BARTON and GUESTIER'S celebrated CLARETS (in one dozen Cases).

Médoc, 185s. 30s.; St. Julien, 44s.; Chateau de Beycheville, 56s.; Langon, 84s.; Léoville, 92s.; Latour, 100s.; Langon, 185s. 78s. Léoville, 96s.; Latour, 94s.

NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER STORES,
11, Bridge-street, two doors from Parliament-street.

WINES OF PORTUGAL and SPAIN at the REDUCED DUTY.

The following Wines have all been matured in the cellars of the well-known firm of Sandeman and Co., and are confidently recommended for immediate consumption:

Pale Sherry, 24s., 28s., 32s., 36s., 40s., and 48s.
Golden Sherry, 28s., 30s., 32s., 34s., 36s., and 42s.
Good Port, 28s. to 34s.; fine Port, 40s. to 48s.
Very old and curious, 52s. to 64s.

Terms cash. Post-office orders to be made payable to FRANCIS ELAND, Proprietor; cheques to be crossed Messrs. Hopkinson and Co., Bankers, Regent-street.

NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER STORES,
11, Bridge-street, two doors from Parliament-street.

PURE WINES OF PORTUGAL & SPAIN,
at reduced tariff.

CRITERION PORT..... 36s. per dozen, bottles included
CRITERION SHERRY..... 40s. " "

FRENCH and other Wines of every description.
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE 40s. per doz.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC CLARET 24s. " "

SPIRITS of the finest quality.
SCHIEDAM HOLLANDS 28s. — 30s. per case.
OLD COGNAC BRANDY 52s. — 58s. per doz.

Terms cash: country orders to be accompanied by a remittance.—WILLIAMS and Co., 23, Birch-lane, Cornhill, E.C.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD
PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted. Sold by all Grocers, Grocers, &c. &c.—WOTHERSPOON and Co., Glasgow and London.

RECENT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1860.

THE GUARDIAN.—Such a mass of facts and statistics in regard to the education, preferences, and authorship of the clergy could only have been got together at costly expense and trouble.

THE MORNING ADVERTISER.—The amount and variety of the information it contains, considering the price at which it is published, must excite the agreeable surprise of the purchasers of the book. There is scarcely indeed a single fact of interest connected with the present possession of places in the Establishment which will not be found in the *Clerical Directory*. As a work of reference it is one of great value.

THE DAILY NEWS.—This is a biographical dictionary of the Episcopal clergy of our day. It contains the names of 17,500 deacons, priests, and bishops, arranged in alphabetical order, with a considerable body of information respecting them.

THE LEADER and SATURDAY ANALYST.—The *Clerical Directory* is certainly as fully entitled to the rank of a standard work of its kind, as the most careful and copious of its contemporaries of the other professions; and, indeed, with some few exceptions, we have seen nothing to equal it in point of information. The bulk of the ecclesiastical profession will, we have little doubt, fully appreciate the labour and carefulness which have brought together such an enormous mass of facts with so few trifling errors and omissions. The work is well executed on good paper, and the type in which it is printed is of a peculiar character, well suited to facilitate reference.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.—In this, the second issue, the great improvement of an alphabetical reference is obtained, which adds very considerably to the utility of the publication, inasmuch as the name of every clergyman in England and Ireland can in a moment be met with, and, generally speaking, all that appertains to his history, position, emolument, and publications, can in a moment be found. It is quite impossible, in a work of such gigantic complication, that errors should be entirely absent, or that, from the various changes in preferences, it can in every particular be always accurate; but it approaches as near as any work of its kind can do, which is merely one of reference.

MORNING STAR.—A very well arranged and carefully compiled book of reference, which will prove of the highest service to those who have occasion to deal with questions bearing upon the organisation of the Established Church, or who feel any interest in the history and actual position of individual members of its clergy. The book is a storehouse of valuable information, but little of which can be found elsewhere, and, while indispensable to all public libraries, will be a welcome and useful addition to many private collections.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CHRONICLE.—This book is a curiosity. We suppose no single volume contains so large a collection of facts. Here are nearly 800 pages of close print, with abbreviations for economy of space, and each page contains absolutely scores of facts "relating to the Clergy and the Church," all so well arranged, that one can turn, without trouble or confusion, to the very thing one wants to know. It would be no slight thing to get together a bare list like this; but this is the least part of the work, for to each name is added address, school, college, dates of degrees and ordination, ordaining bishop, past and present appointments, with value and statistical information, and, finally, literary publications. We believe that a wonderful amount of accuracy has been secured, considering the enormous mass to be dealt with. A work like this, manifesting so large an amount of labour and of energy and spirit, ought to command the warm support of the public, especially of all who are in any way connected with the clergy. It is an annual publication, of course; and, although it is a wonderful work in its infant state, we doubt not that the mind which planned it will strike out improvements in future.

THE PUBLISHER'S CIRCULAR.—*Crockford's Clerical Directory* for 1860 is really a valuable work; and is as superior to our old friend the "Clergy List" as the "Post-office Directory" was to its forerunner "Robson." For correctness and careful compilation the present work leaves far behind all previous directories. The book forms a biographical key to about 18,000 names.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—This is the second year of the publication of this well-arranged *Clerical Directory*, which is a biographical and statistical book of reference for facts relating to the clergy and the Church. It contains 17,500 names, in strict alphabetical order; a complete index to benefices and curacies; a list of the Irish clergy belonging to the Church; one of the members of the Scottish Episcopal Church; a list of the English Bishops from the year 1774 to the end of 1859; each section and each name being accompanied by full information of all that it is likely any one would desire to know who has to consult a record of this kind. In its way nothing can be more useful or better put together than this directory.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD.—The publisher of this work is a man of immense enterprise. The present is one of his most important undertakings. To all clergymen this work is indispensable; to every member of the Church of England it must be interesting; and even to the ordinary reader it offers, as a book of reference, a vast amount of curious information.

ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.—The title of this, the most complete and carefully compiled of all our directories, conveys but little idea of its contents—the mere name and address of each clergyman takes up only a small portion of the work. It is a perfect biographical directory of the *personnel* of the Church. . . . This vast and varied collection of facts, relating to the clergy and the Church, may be fully relied on for accuracy, as they are obtained, we are informed in the preface to the work, from the clergy, and corrected in proof, in many instances, by themselves. We should state that the work is most admirably printed—the names being in bold black letters—well bound, and altogether forms one of those concise works of reference which are so highly prized by persons who, like ourselves, have no time to wade through a mass of matter to find the facts they wish to know.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—This is a biographical and statistical book of reference for facts relating to the clergy and the Church, and supplies a want which no other directory has yet attempted to fill. The clergy, by means of this directory, can learn of themselves, and the public can ascertain, not only the address (which ordinary directories would supply, although necessarily dispersed over a variety of town and country publications), but the school and university, educational honours and degrees, dates and place of ordination, present living or appointment, of the clergy, with particulars as to income, patronage, and literary achievements. . . . As far as perfection can be attained in any such publication, this *Clerical Directory* is a remarkable proof of industry.

THE MORNING POST.—"Crockford" is a work of considerable dimensions, compiled on the plan of a biographical dictionary of the clergy of the Established Church. . . . It bears on the face of it evidence that much care has been taken in its compilation.

EVENING HERALD.—This annual has now assumed a position which renders it indispensable to all who require information as to the *personnel* of the Church. . . . There is every mark of scrupulous care in the compilation of this standard book of reference. The thanks of the Church and the press are due to the compilers of a work which is of enduring value, being in continual progress of correction for an annual issue.

THE PRESS.—The *Clerical Directory* is the most complete and carefully compiled of all our works of the kind. . . . The work is admirably printed and alphabetically arranged. Its utility as a work of reference may best be judged by the contents of which we have spoken.

CONTENTS OF THE CLERICAL DIRECTORY:

I. SURNAME and CHRISTIAN NAME, in full, of Clergymen in England and Wales, with the *real Address* and Post-town.

II. THE COLLEGE or PUBLIC SCHOOL and UNIVERSITY of which each is or has been a Member, with the dates of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, Fellowships, and Tutorships held by each.

III. HOLY ORDERS: the Year when obtained, with the Diocese and name of the Ordinating Bishop.

IV. PREFERMENTS and APPOINTMENTS held by each Clergyman, from the youngest Curate to the Primate of all England, with the date of Appointment, Name and Address of Patron, and amount of Stipend. (In numerous instances the whole of a Clergyman's past Appointments are also registered.)

V. BENEFICES: Description of all Ecclesiastical Benefices, with their Post-towns, Diocese, Name and Address of Patron, Amount of Tithe, Acreage of Glebe, Augmentations, Endowment, Glebe

House or Rectory, *gross Value* to the Beneficed and amount of population.

VI. EPISCOPAL and PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS—such as Surrogate, Inspector of Schools, Rural Dean, Justice of the Peace, Master of an Endowed or Public School—are added in each instance.

VII. DIGNITIES HELD BY CLERGYMEN—such as Bishop, Dean, Chapter, Canon, Archdeacon, Prebend, with the date and yearly value of each Appointment—are likewise noted.

VIII. BOOKS WRITTEN or EDITED by Clergymen are described in each instance, with all particulars as to Title, Size, Publisher, date of Publication, and Price.

IX. REFERENCE to Livings, Benefices, and Appointments is rendered perfectly easy by means of a separate and ample Index.

X. COMPLETE LISTS of the Clergy of the Established Church in Ireland, and the Scotch Episcopal Church.

May be had by order of any Bookseller, or a copy, bound in cloth boards, sent in return for 12s. by JOHN CROCKFORD, *Clerical Journal* and *Directory* Offices, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

SPECIMEN PAGES WILL BE SUPPLIED GRATIS ON APPLICATION BY LETTER OR OTHERWISE.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. CCXV.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming Number must be forwarded to the Publisher's by the 10th instant.

50, Albemarle-street, London, July 1, 1860.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. No. CCXXVII., will be published on SATURDAY next.

CONTENTS:
1. Chevalier on the Fall in the Value of Gold.
2. Diaries and Correspondence of George Rose.
3. D'Haussonville's Union of France and Lorraine.
4. Murchison's latest Geological Discoveries.
5. The Patrimony of St. Peter.
6. Vaughan's Revolutions in English History.
7. Mrs. Grote's Memoir of Ary Scheffer.
8. Dolgoroukov on Russia and Self-emancipation.
9. Correspondence of Humboldt and Varnhagen.
10. Thiers' Seventeenth Volume.
11. Cardinal Mai's Edition of the Vatican Codex.
12. Secret Voting and Parliamentary Reform.
London: LONGMAN and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. BLACK.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. NEW SERIES. No. XXXV. JULY, 1860.

CONTENTS:
1. Strikes: their Tendencies and Remedies.
2. The Mill on the Floss.
3. Rawlinson's Bampton Lectures for 1859.
4. The Post Office Monopoly.
5. Ary Scheffer.
6. The Irish Education Question.
7. Germany: its Strength and Weakness.
8. Thoughts in aid of Faith.
9. Grievances of Hungarian Catholics.
10. The French Press.
11. Contemporary Literature.—1. Theology and Philosophy.
2. Politics, Sociology, and Travels. 3. Science. 4. History and Biography. 5. Belles Lettres.
London: GEORGE MANWARING (Successor to John Chapman), 8, King William-street, Strand.

THE NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW for July, No. XXXIV., price 2s. 6d., contains:

RETROSPECT OF THE LITERATURE OF THE QUARTER:
History and Biography.—Art and Poetry.—Memoirs, Criticism, and Belles Lettres.—Travels and Sports.—Novels and Romances.
FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, VOLS. V. and VI.
EXHIBITIONS:
Royal Academy.—Water-Colour Societies.—German Gallery.
THE DRAMA.
RUSSIA AND TURKEY.
London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 102, Piccadilly.

NEW WORK BY COLONEL J. P. HAMILTON, K.H. On Friday next, will be published in 2 vols. post 8vo., with Illustrations.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD SPORTSMAN. By Colonel J. P. HAMILTON, K.H., Author of "Travels in the Interior of Columbia."
London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

In 1 vol. bound in crimson cloth, price 12s. 6d.

VICISSITUDES OF FAMILIES. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms. This Second Series comprises stories of vicissitudes in our great families—never before published—more marvellous even than those which rendered the first series of the work so popular.
LONGMAN and Co., Paternoster-row.
** Orders should be given at once to the booksellers in town or country.

THE UNIVERSITY MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS. Just published in 12mo., price 4s. cloth.

JOHNSON'S RASSELAS: with Introductory Remarks: Explana- &c. and a Life of Dr. Johnson. Adapted as a Reading-Book for Schools, and specially designed to prepare Young Persons for the University Middle-Class Examinations.
By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training Institution, Battersea.

By the same Author, in 12mo., price 2s. 6d. cloth, Notes, &c., on the same plan as "Rasselas."
THE ART OF PRECIS-WRITING. [Nearly ready.]
London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

THE GREAT NOVEL OF THE DAY.
WEDDED AND WINNOWN; or, the Trials of Mary Gascoigne: a Tale for the Divorce Court. By MARABEL MAY. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. (post free).

"Bitter torture
Shall winnow the truth from falsehood."—Shakspeare.
ROUGH TYPES OF ENGLISH LIFE. By the late J. C. SYMONS. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s. (post free).

THE CURATE OF INVERESK: a Clerical Autobiography. By BRACEBRIDGE HEMYNG. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d. (post free).

TRAVELS NOT FAR FROM HOME. By AUBIER ST. HELIER, M.A., crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d. This is a racy and familiar account of how the author travelled in England, Wales, and France, with useful advice and information.

ALL RIGHT: an Old Maid's Tale. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s. (post free).

"What then art thou?
Amidst applauding worlds,
And worlds celestial, is there found on earth
A peevish, dissident, rebellious string,
Which jars in the grand chorus, and complains?
All, all is right, by God ordained or done."
ADRIFF: or, the Fortunes of Connor Blake. By BIDDULPH WARNER. Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d. (post free).

Written with spirit and full of dry humour and incident.
Just published, price 7s. 6d. cloth, post free,
THE QUEEN'S PARDON. By MARY EYRE.
London: JAMES BLACKWOOD, Paternoster-row.

Just published, 1 vol., price 16s.
DR. FORBES WINNSLOW'S NEW WORK.

ON OBSCURE DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND MIND: their Incipient Symptoms, Treatment, &c.
This will be the future British Text-book on mental and cerebral pathology. It is the most important work that has appeared in this country for many years in relation to subtle affections of the mind and obscure and insidious diseases of the brain. It should be carefully read and closely studied."
The Lancet.

J. CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, AND ROUTLEDGE'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Now ready, price 2s. boards; or cloth, 2s. 6d., with Portrait.

GARIBALDI'S MEMOIRS: an Autobiography. Edited by ALEXANDRE DUMAS. This highly-important forthcoming work, the general topic of conversation in political and social circles, it should be known, is the only authentic Memoir of this celebrated man. It has also as its editor the celebrated Alexandre Dumas. (The work is copyright.)

YOUATT ON THE PIG.—NEW EDITION.
In post 8vo. price 5s. half-bound.

THE PIG. By WILLIAM YOUATT, V.S. Enlarged and re-written by SAMUEL SIDNEY, Member of the Central Farmers' Club, and Author of "The Illustrated Rarey's Horse-Taming." This Volume has numerous original illustrations, and comprises everything relating to the History, Breeding, Feeding, and Management of the Pig in Health and Disease.

ORIGINAL NOVEL, BY ALEXANDRE DUMAS.
Price 2s. boards.

DOCTOR BASILIUS. By the Author of "Monte Christo," "Three Musketeers." "Doctor Basilius" possesses every element of Alexandre Dumas' popular style of writing.

The recent Volumes of the Railway Library are, viz.:—
MARY OF LORRAINE. By JAMES GRANT. 2s.
THE SQUIRE. By Miss PICKERING. 2s.
MERVYN CLITHEROE. By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH. 2s.

BULWER'S NOVELS, IN NINETEEN MONTHLY VOLUMES.

Finely printed on good paper, in fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth extra.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS. By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart.

The Volumes already issued are—

LUCRETIA. LEILA and the PILGRIMS
of the RHINE. 1 vol.
HAROLD. NIGHT and MORNING.
EUGENE ARAM. THE CANTONS.

And MY NOVEL, 2 vols.

MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH'S NEW WORK.

Illustrated Edition, in 1 vol. price 5s. demy 8vo. cloth.
OVINGDEAN GRANGE. With Illustrations by "PHIZ."

Uniform with, and the same price as the above,

ROOKWOOD. CRICHTON.
WINDSOR CASTLE. MISER'S DAUGHTER.
THE SPENDTHRIFT. THE STAR-CHAMBER.

And price 6s. each.
MERVYN CLITHEROE. THE TOWER OF LONDON.
KIRK SHEPPARD. LANCASHIRE WITCHES.
OLD ST. PAUL'S. GUY FAWKES.

PROFESSOR ANSTED ON THE EARTH AND OCEAN.

In fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.
GEOLOGICAL GOSSIP. By Professor ANSTED, F.R.S.,

COMPRISING:
Water—its Circulation. Statistics of Earthquakes.
through Air and Earth. Origin of Volcanoes.
Rivers and Water-Floods. The Battle of Life.
The Surface of the Atlantic. New Discoveries in Iron
The Great Deep and its In- Ores.
habitants. Coal-Fields and Coal Ex-
traction.
The Interior of Africa. Gold Deposits.
The Interior of Australia. &c. &c. &c.

THE "OLD DRAMATISTS" AND THE "OLD POETS."
In continuation of "Routledge's Shakspeare" is now being published a Two-fold Monthly Issue, in Shilling Parts, of

THE OLD DRAMATISTS and the OLD POETS. Handsomely printed in royal 8vo. with Biographical Memoirs, Illustrative Notes, and Steel Portraits.

Now ready.
BEN JONSON. Parts I., II., and III.
SPENSER. Parts I., II., and III.

Each Volume will be complete in about Eight to Twelve Parts.

SERIALS FOR JULY.

Routledge's Natural History, Part XVII., com- mencing Birds	1 0
British Poets. Spenser. Part III.	1 0
British Dramatists. Ben Jonson. Part III.	1 0
The Spectator. Parts X. and XI.	0 6
Bulwer's Ernest Maltravers. Fcp. 8vo. cloth	2 6
Bulwer's Novels, in Monthly Parts. Part IX.	0 6
Bulwer's Novels, in Weekly Numbers. Nos. 40 to 45	0 1
Prescott's Complete Histories. Part XVII.	1 0
National Cyclopedia. With a new Supplement. Part XLIV.	1 0
Railway Library—Doctor Basilius. By Alexandre Dumas	2 0

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, and
ROUTLEDGE, Farringdon-street.

Fcp. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.
THE ROMANCE OF BRUTUS the
TROJAN: a Poem. Cantos I., II., III., IV. By C. D.
London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co. Chichester: MASON
and WILMESHURST.

Cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.
POEMS by MORGAN DE PEMBROKE:
containing the Enchanted Isle—The Stricken House—
The Knight and the Sage—and other Lyrics.
London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopgate Without, E.C.

This day, 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 9s.
THE WORDS and WORKS of OUR
BLESSED LORD, and their LESSONS for DAILY
LIFE. By the Author of "Brampton Rectory."
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

CHEAP SECOND-HAND BOOKS.
Just published, free for One stamp.

DAWSON'S CATALOGUE of CHEAP
BOOKS, comprising 4000 volumes in all classes of Lite-
rature, in good condition, at exceedingly low prices for cash.
Wm. Dawson and Sons, 74, Cannon-street, City, London, E.C.
Established 1860.

Now ready, Third Edition, enlarged, price 2s. 6d.,
by post 2s. 8d.

ON THE RIGHT MANAGEMENT of
the VOICE in Reading and Speaking. By the Rev.
W. W. CAZALET, A.M.
London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street;
BENSHAW, 356, Strand.

Just issued, and may be had on application; or it will be for-
warded, the needful address, with a postage stamp, being
supplied.

A CATALOGUE of FINE or CURIOUS
BOOKS, selections from the stock of
L. BOOTH, 307, REGENT-STREET, W.

Also to be had on application, PROSPECTUSES, and various
SPECIMEN PAGES of the progressing REPRINT of
SHAKESPEARE, the edition of 1623.

BOOKS, SECOND-HAND, at greatly
reduced Prices. Catalogues gratis, including Hogarth's
Works, folio, 5s. 10s.; Lord Somers's Tracts, 8 vols. Russia,
8s. 8d.; Bridgewater Treatises, complete, 6d. 6s. Libraries
purchased for cash.—THOMAS MILLARD, Bookseller, 70,
Newgate-street.

CURIOUS BOOKS of Ana, Anecdotes,
Fine Arts, Angling, and other interesting matters;
amusing books on the Drama, Wit, Facetiae, Humour, and
Poetry, with many useful works in History, Biography, and
Standard Literature, will be found in MILLER'S CATA-
LOGUE of BOOKS for JULY, ready this day, and sent gratis
and postage free for one postage stamp.—JOHN MILLER,
43, Chandos-street, Trafalgar-square.

**RELIGIOUS and SECULAR ENGRAVINGS, PHOTO-
GRAPHS, and CHEAP RELIGIOUS PRINTS FOR
THE SCHOOL and COTTAGE.**

Just issued.

A COMPLETE and EXTENSIVE
CATALOGUE (comprising the most recent publica-
tions) of ENGLISH and FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS, Fac-
similes of Water-colour Drawings, Photographs, and Cheap
Religious Publications. Sent free by post on receipt of one
postage-stamp.

H. HERING (late HERRING and REMINGTON), Printseller and
Publisher, Photographer, and Picture-frame Maker, 137,
Regent-street, London, W.

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS, published
by L. HACHETTE and Co., 18, King William-street,
Strand.

Charles XII.	1s. 6d.
Telemaque	1s. 3d.
Louis XIV.	2s. 6d.
Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar	1s. 6d.
Cesar with Latin Notes	1s. 6d.
Horace with Latin Notes	1s. 6d.
Virgil with Latin Notes	2s. 6d.
Chapsal's Models of French Literature, Prose ...	3s. 6d.
Chapsal's Models of French Literature, Poetry ...	3s. 6d.
La Fontaine's Fables	1s. 6d.

All strongly bound in boards.
(Hachette's Educational Catalogue.
Catalogue of General French Literature.
Catalogue alphabetically arranged with Authors'
names and their several works.
List of Hachette's Greek and Latin Classics.
List of Hachette's French Library.
German List.
Catalogue of School Drawing Materials.

THE TIMES, Post, or Globe POSTED the
evening of publication, at 2s. a quarter: *Herald or
Chronicle*, 20s.; *Daily News or Evening Herald*, 15s.; *Thi-
mes*, second edition, 30s.; ditto, second day, 18s. 6d.
Answers required and orders prepaid.—JAMES BARKER, 19,
Throgmorton-street, Bank.
Established thirty years.

LESSEY'S MARKING INK.—Established
in 1838.—An intense black, unaltered by washing. See
Dr. Ure's testimonial at the Proprietor's, 97, High-street, Mary-
lebone, London. Sold at 1s. per bottle by all Chemists and
Stationers.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—METALLIC PEN
MAKER TO THE QUEEN (by Royal Command).

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully
to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institu-
tions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of
his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens and in ac-
cordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has intro-
duced a new series of his useful productions, which for
excellence of temper, quality of material, and, above all,
cheapness in price, he believes will ensure universal approba-
tion, and defy competition. Each Pen bears the impress
of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are
put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross
each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signa-
ture.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition,
J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL AND
FELIC PENNS, which are especially adapted to their use,
being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium,
and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing
taught in Schools.—Sold Retail by all Stationers, Book-
sellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—
Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the
Works, Graham-street; 95, New-street, Birmingham; No. 21,
John-street, New York and at 37, Gracechurch-street,
London.

Printed and published by JOHN CROCKFORD, at 10, Wellington-
street, Strand, London, W.C., in the County of Middlesex.—
Saturday, July 7, 1860.